

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PROGRESS

PARLIAMENT MEETS NOVEMBER 15

THE NEW DOMINION PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AT OTTAWA THIS WEEK, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIFTEEN YEARS THE MINISTERIAL BENCHES WILL BE OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY. THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED TO CARRY INTO EFFECT SEVERAL OF THE PLANKS OF THE FARMERS' PLATFORM, AND THE FARMERS WILL WATCH WITH GREAT INTEREST HOW THOSE PLEDGES ARE FULFILLED. THEY WILL BE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN THE ACTIONS OF THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, AND WILL EXPECT THEM TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT WHEN IT ACTS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS, AND TO OPPOSE ANY LEGISLATION WHICH WILL INCREASE THE UNJUST BURDENS WHICH THEY BEAR. READERS OF THE GUIDE WILL BE FULLY INFORMED OF THE DOINGS OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT AT OTTAWA.

NOVEMBER 15, 1911

EQUITY

EQUITY

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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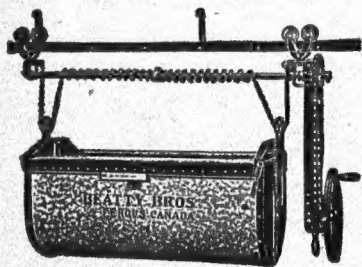
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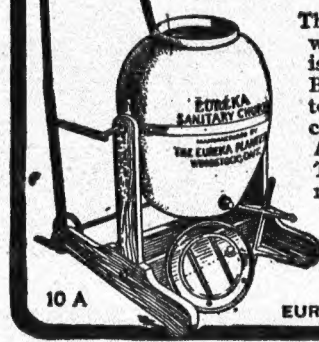
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ALTHOUGH I H C Tractors have proved their superiority in the official contests at Winnipeg and in Europe for the past several years—and although these victories are an indication of I H C strength, economy, and reliability—we do not ask you to judge I H C tractors on these records alone.

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The official contests showed the world that I H C tractors plow for less money per acre and plow more acres per hour, than any other gasoline tractors entered. But I H C owners already knew this. The contests simply proved I H C superiority. I H C tractors are dependable. They work day and night, 24 hours a day if necessary, and year after year. They plow, harrow, haul, seed, harvest, husk, shred, saw, and do all the power work on the farm.

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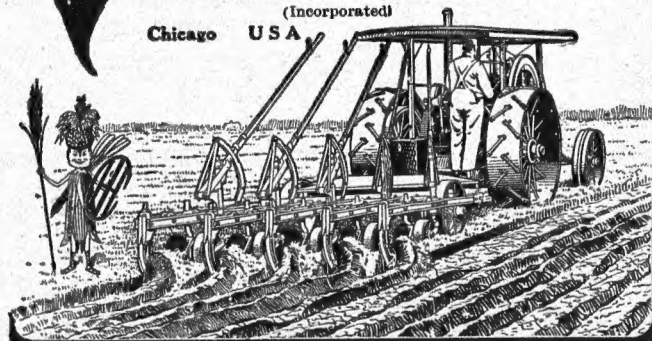
Ask the I H C local agent for catalogues and full information, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

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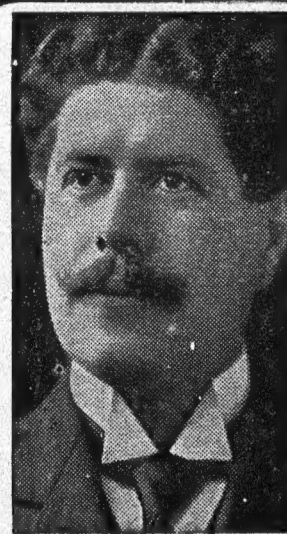
Chicago USA



PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE IHC

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the IHC Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



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FARMERS' PLATFORM

The following is the platform of the
United States National Farmers' Con-
gress, held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct.
12-16:—

Resolved, That the Farmers' National
Congress reaffirms its previous declar-
ations in favor of:

(1) The extension of a Parcels Post
system as soon as practical, and in a
manner commensurate with the demands
and necessities of the people.

(2) Liberal governmental aid in the
improvement of our public roads and
inland water-ways.

(3) The Page Educational bill now
pending in Congress, giving aid and en-
couragement to the teaching of agriculture
in the public schools of our country, and
urge its speedy enactment into law.

(4) A fair and equal measure of pro-
tection accorded to all industries of the
country needing protection. Any legis-
lative discrimination will be opposed by
our influence and resented by our votes.
We will never submit to selling in a free
trade market and buying in a protected
market.

(5) The enactment of a United States
pure seed law that will forever prohibit
the importation of impure and adulterated
seeds of any kind.

(6) The direct election of United
States Senators.

(7) The teaching of Agriculture and
Domestic Science in the rural schools.

(8) We are opposed to the free dis-
tribution of seeds by members of Con-
gress, and ask such national legislation
as may be necessary to abolish the same.

Resolved, That we approve the action
of the executive committee in going on
record officially through our legislative
agent against the passage by Congress
of the so-called Canadian pact in the
form in which it was introduced.

Whereas, The Congressional Immi-
gration Commission's report of 40 volumes
has just been published and recommends
the very measure which this organization
has been advocating in its resolution for
years to judiciously restrict undesirable
immigration.

Resolved, That we enthusiastically
approve the Commission's legislative
recommendations that the head-tax be
increased, the illiteracy test be enacted,
that foreign steamships be fined for bring-
ing undesirable, and that other judicious
measures be adopted which are hereby
urged upon the Congress of the United
States.

Resolved, That we renew our demand
that the Congress of the United States
pass such laws as will prohibit issuing
licenses to traffic in spirituous and malt
liquors in territory that is known to be
dry, and also forbid those engaged in
interstate traffic from hauling or delivering
goods of such character in dry territory.

Resolved, That this congress approves
of and endorses the action of a conference
of governors recently in session in the
State of New Jersey, relative to the ap-
pointment of a committee to properly
safeguard the rights of the several states
before the federal Supreme Court in the
determination by that body of the so-
called Sanborn rate case. We regard
their action as both patriotic and proper.

Resolved, That the Farmers' National
Congress has implicit confidence in Dr.
H. W. Wiley and his honest purpose
in enforcing the pure food laws of the
United States.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. P. CHIFMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba
Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the
United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE
WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of
aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so
that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder
and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and
diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and
happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY
OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not
one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All
opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country
and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to
None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions \$1.50
per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

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Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

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Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV. November 15th, 1911 Number 16

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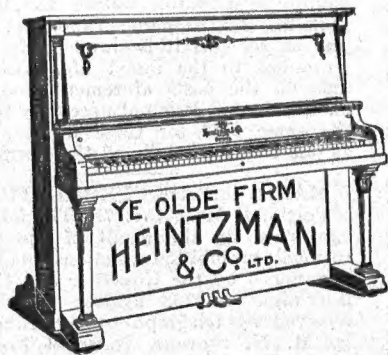


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today it still holds the highest
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Heintzman & Co. Player-piano
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will bring to you and your family
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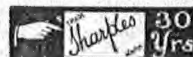
Why? Read Users' Reasons.

"We have a Tubular. Out of ten neighbors,
eight have Tubulars."—C. J. Milroy, Cedar
Grove, Ont.

"I have a Tubular. Used a disk machine
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machine."—Mrs. C. Fitzer, Mcwassin, Alta.

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C. C. Gauthier, St. Louis,
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HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Prizes for Letters

If the women of the West are to secure
the privilege of homesteading, for which
many are asking, they must be active.
They must get the men interested in
their behalf and must also secure the
favor of the Dominion government
through Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister
of the Interior. Homestead petitions
should be signed as fully and as quickly
as possible and returned.

In addition to this, the educational
work should be continued as in the past.
The petitions should be circulated and
signed as largely as possible and letters
should be sent to The Guide for publi-
cation. In order to encourage this work
The Guide has decided to offer prizes
for the best letters written on this subject
between now and December 1. Five prizes
will be given for the five best letters
received either from men or women on
the subject, "Why women should be
granted homestead privileges."

The prizes will be as follows:—

First Prize—The Home Cook Book.
This is the best cook book on the market
and one which any woman would treasure.
It is used in all the best schools of House-
hold Science.

Second Prize—Hurlbut's "Story of
the Bible." This is a very large volume
containing 700 pages, beautifully illus-
trated, and telling the whole story of
the Bible in an interesting way. It is
equally interesting to young and old.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Prizes—A
selection of any one of the following
seven books by Ralph Connor—"Black
Rock," "The Sky Pilot," "The Man
from Glengarry," "Glengarry School
Days," "The Doctor," "The Pros-
pector" and "The Foreigner."

None of these letters should be more
than 500 words in length and all should
be very plainly written on one side of
the paper only. These should be ad-
dressed "Homesteads for Women," The
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Any
readers of The Guide who are interested
in the homestead question sufficiently
to circulate a petition should write in
to the same address as soon as possible
and a petition will be sent to them.
Those petitions which are now being
circulated should be filled as soon as
possible and returned within the next
few weeks. Steps will then be taken
to see that they are placed before the
government at Ottawa.

GREAT LEGAL LIGHT GONE

Dr. James Williams, high sheriff of
Flintshire, a contributor of over 100 legal
articles in successive editions of the Ency-
clopedia Britannica and many in law maga-
zines and reviews, died in London on Nov. 3.
He was born 1851. He was the author
of a number of books on law, including,
"The School Master and the Law,"
"Wills and Succession," "Law of Edu-
cation," "Dante as a Jurist," and "Law
of the Universities." He also wrote
"A Lawyer's Lawyer" (verse), "Simple
Stories of London," "Briefless Ballads,"
and "Ventures in Verse."

Salesman (to small boy who is looking
at express wagon): "I'll let you have
that for a song."

Small boy (soberly, with a gulp): "I
—I—can't sing. But would it be all the
same to—speak a piece—an—do some
tricks with a dog?"

—Housekeeper.

Cut Worms and Wire Worms

How to Destroy Them

By W. W. WALDRON

Fellow Agricultural Section Incorporate Institute Auctioneers, England, '09

NOTE—England's expert land valuers are chosen from amongst the fellows of the Auctioneer's Institute, and the members of the agricultural section have to value crops and land under varying conditions in all parts of the country.

It is difficult to know just what place such insects as the Cut-worm and Wire-worm take in Nature's original scheme. It is sufficient to know that we do not need them and their destruction is imperative. It naturally follows that with the enormous acreage of one kind of plant, wheat for instance, the insects that live more particularly on that kind of plant increase with the rapidity that the plants increase.

When we think of the peculiar dynamical properties contained in a grain of wheat or oats or flaxseed, we realize that here at least is a force in Nature subservient to our will. The valiant efforts put forth by that grain of wheat to do its best for us right from the time it is placed in the soil, are, in themselves sufficient to show us that our best, in cultivation and the use of scientific insecticides is, after all, only reciprocal. Our apologies to ourselves, our friends, the soil and the crop are therefore futile if we neglect what is due from ourselves.

The Cut Worm is the larvæ form of the Owlet Moth. If one of the moths (brown ones) seen fluttering around the light after the lamp is lighted on a summer's night, is caught, the probability is that on closely inspecting the eyes, tiny electric arc lamps will be noticed, sometimes a dull purple, presently green. It is the imago named Owlet Moth and belonging to the Noctuid class of the Lepidoptera order. The larvæ which hatch from the eggs laid by this moth and give us the Cut Worm, work at night and hide just under the surface of the ground during the day, close to the vegetation which forms their food. They show a preference for the young oat crop. There are many varieties of Cut Worm, but a general description of the full grown larvæ is as follows: Length from one inch to one inch and a half. Color—The color may be made a little more definite by dropping one of the Cut Worms into clear water, but at the best the coloring

is obscure, verging from a pale green to an indefinite brown and the markings follow the former color for the sides whilst the back has a tendency to a brown shade. The different stages which the Cut Worms undergo form a cycle—moth, egg, larvæ, pupæ, moth and so on.

From this cycle it can easily be seen that the moth formed from the pupæ in August may in that month and early September lay its eggs on the plants which the Cut Worm has fed on during the summer and the larvæ which then hatch out are there for the next crop, because they find means of protection during the winter. On the other hand if they are in the quiescent or pupa stage these pupæ gradually advance to maturity and in the spring as soon as the warmer days come the now matured moth leaves its shelter of strong filmy cocoon and after pairing lays her eggs and dies, but the larvæ thus formed are there to continue their depredations.

The Wire Worm

Unlike the Cut Worm the Wire Worm belongs to the Coleoptera or Sheath winged tribe, but like the Lepidoptera they go through the same stages. The larvæ are fleshy grubs, the mouth is furnished with jaws and besides the six legs they often have a pro leg at the end of the tail. Instead of a moth the corresponding stage in the development of this species is that of a beetle and these beetles have biting jaws too. The little ladybird belongs to the Coleoptera tribe but their larvæ feed upon aphides (cabbage fly and turnip fly) and should not be destroyed.

Grasshoppers

This insect often does much damage to crops in this country and belongs to the Orthoptera tribe. Insects belonging to this tribe have four wings and the hind legs are usually formed for leaping, the jaws being made for biting. They have no quiescent pupa stage such as the previous mentioned Lepidoptera and Coleoptera orders. It may be of interest to the reader to know that the grasshopper and the wire worm have one habit similar to each other, they both belong to the group called Mandibulata (gnawing mouths) while the Cut Worm is related to the Hawstellata (sucking mouth) group.

High and Dry Spots

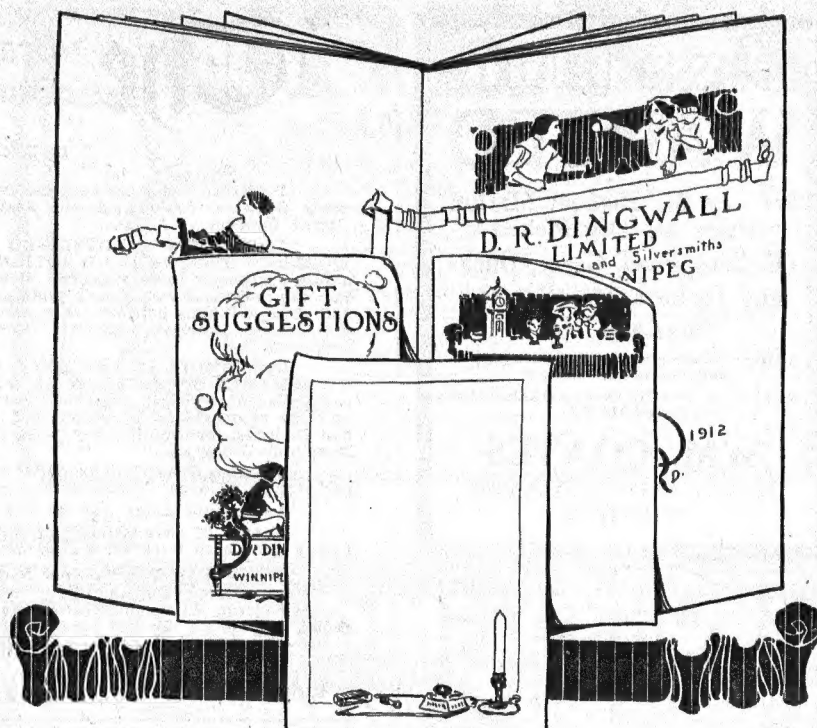
It will have been noticed that the larvæ of the Cut Worm moth do not infest spots which lie low and are subject to extra moisture. It follows therefore, that they are more likely to be found in spots which, lying high and bare, lose the snow and become dry much more quickly than the surrounding land. It is well worth while on such spots when the stubble has been plowed under after the cereal crop has been harvested to throw broadcast some wheat or oats, the plant should grow sufficiently high to catch the snow which will fall later and thus give additional moisture in the spring—the winter would, in the northwest, destroy the life of the wheat or oat plant, but it has done its work.

Mangolds, Swedes, Sugar Beet, Alkali Spots

Where an occasional spot of alkali spoils an otherwise well cultivated piece of land, it is advisable to seed these spots to mangolds as early as possible in the season. The reason is that the mangold being partial to salt absorbs quite a lot of the alkali salts, and planted early every chance is given for the bulb to grow to maturity, thus absorbing as much alkali as possible in the season. This operation should be followed out the following year and the mangold can be helped in its work by constant hoeing, thereby insuring several supplies of nitrogen.

How to Destroy Them

Paris Green is a well known remedy of these pests, but a more modern method of eradicating them is Vaporite which is applied at the rate of about 225 pounds



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per acre, sown broadcast with a drill or manure distributor, before the land is plowed. As the name Vaporite implies, just as soon as it is plowed under a gas, poisonous to the insect life, arises and kills all the pests aforementioned and many others. It is not necessary to treat the same field for three or four years, as one treatment kills all the worms.

MAINE CARRIES PROHIBITION

Portland, Me., Nov. 7.—The following expression on the result of the constitutional prohibition elections in Maine, announced by the Governor and Council last night as 758 against repeal, was received by telegraph to-day from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President of the W. C. T. U., from the National headquarters in Evanston, Ill.

"Despatch regarding Maine prohibition brings rejoicing to multitudes of hearts and homes."

G. T. R. DIRECTORS

Canadian Pacific directors are well-known in the Canadian west, but not so those of the Grand Trunk. If the average westerner were asked to name three

directors of the Grand Trunk he would get as far as Hays and Smithers and then would be stuck. Here is the complete list:

Alfred W. Smithers, Seven Oaks, chairman.

Sir Henry Jackson, Bt., vice-chairman. Charles Melville Hays, Montreal, president.

George Von Chauvin, Westminster, S. W.

John Alan Clutton-Brock, Weybridge. Colonel Frederick Firebrace, R. E., Westminster, S. W.

Sir Felix Schuster, Bt., 90 Cannon Street.

Lord Welby, of Arlington, G. C. B., Piccadilly, W.

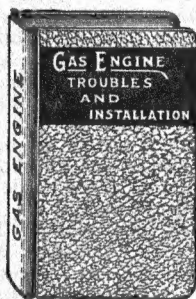
Sir William White, K.C.B., Putney Heath, S. W.

Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bt., 35 Seymour Street.

Laziness makes more people lop sided than the Loads of Responsibility they carry.

Law and medicine are all right when you really need them.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 15th, 1911

THE EIGHTH WONDER

We have been waiting for a reply from the Cockshutt Plow Company, to our letter published in The Guide of October 25. Evidently the company has no explanation of the remarkable condition of affairs by which they send their gang plows into the United States, pay the freight and duty, and then sell them at a lower price than in Canada. Just to bring the matter freshly before the minds of our readers we will state the circumstances. We secured cash quotations on the eight furrow engine gang plow manufactured by the Cockshutt Plow Co. in Brantford, Ontario. This plow is sold both in Canada and the United States. There is 15 per cent. duty on plows going into the United States. Here are the cash prices quoted by the company to farmers at different points:

8 Furrow Engine Gang

Brantford, Ont. (factory).....	\$600.00
Peoria, Illinois	525.00
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	680.00
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	502.00
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	705.00

Thus we see that the cheapest place to buy Cockshutt gang plows is in Minneapolis. At \$502.00, which is the cash price in Minneapolis, the Cockshutt Company must be making a good profit. The freight from Brantford to Minneapolis would be about the same as to Winnipeg. But there was 15 per cent. duty paid on the plow to get it into the United States, which would amount to at least \$45.00, for we presume the plow would not be appraised at less than \$300.00 for customs purposes. For this reason we feel that a "patriotic" company like the Cockshutt Plow Company, that opposed reciprocity on "National" and "Imperial" grounds would not willingly pursue any course detrimental to the Canadian people. Possibly the matter was not brought to their notice till our letter was mailed to them. And by the way that letter was registered. It was mailed 22 days ago. Possibly their leading "patriot" is absent and no one else feels capable of the task.

But at any rate when the company gets time to adjust matters we feel that their price in Winnipeg will be \$45 less than in Minneapolis, which would be \$467. That is what the price would be in Minneapolis were it not for the duty. But the cash price in Winnipeg is \$680 or an advance of \$213. There are a large number of 8 furrow Cockshutt engine gang plows used in Western Canada, we believe. This means that every man who has bought one of these Cockshutt plows in the Canadian West has contributed \$213 to the Cockshutt "patriotic" fund. Some people might be inclined to describe this by a harsh name. But our protected implement manufacturers insist that they are "patriots" sacrificing themselves to "build up a well rounded Dominion." It is a burning shame for the people of Canada to permit such sacrifices. What are the people thinking about?

One way to overcome such a sacrifice on the part of the Cockshutt Plow Co. would be for all Canadian farmers who want these plows to buy them in Minneapolis. Anything made in Canada and exported to a foreign country comes back into Canada duty free if it can be identified. But even if duty must be paid again it would only be \$45 and the freight to Winnipeg would not be more than \$12 on car load shipments. This would make the Winnipeg price only \$582 or \$98 less than the present Winnipeg price. This \$98 would pay the railway fare and expenses of a farmer from any point of the Canadian West to and from Minneapolis. This should

prove a great scheme for saving money. Perhaps the Cockshutt people don't know about this yet. May be they could buy from themselves in Minneapolis, and still make more money than they are now. It would only be a matter of bookkeeping and a good "patriotic" bookkeeper can do wonders with figures.

This protective tariff of ours is a great thing. The farmers should really know more about it to appreciate it. A subscriber who read our letter to the Cockshutt Plow Co. in the issue of October 25 makes a unique suggestion. He thinks it would be a good thing to purchase one of these plows at each of the places mentioned and exhibit them throughout the country. They might be properly labelled and would make a great hit at our western fairs. A slight admission fee of 10 cents might be charged to all protectionists as it would be well worth that to see how the "patriots" duped them. We believe there is some merit in this scheme. If the associations could take hold of it they might find it a good way to increase their revenues.

But after all we must admit our admiration of the protective tariff. Any institution that will induce a farmer to pay \$213 more than he ought to pay for a plow, and still make him a satisfied supporter of the institution, is a wonder. It is surely the eighth wonder.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The following statement was handed out to the press at Ottawa on November 10 by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs:

"A deputation of lumbermen from British Columbia has been in the city for the last few days laying before the minister of customs the claim that American lumber is being shipped into Canada free of duty when it should be liable to duty if entered upon the proper item of tariff. Their claim was that rough lumber planed on one side only was free of duty, while in the cases mentioned the lumber so imported had not only been planed on one side, but tampered with and further manufactured than it provided for under the item of tariff free.

"The minister referred the claims of the deputation to the board of customs, which was constituted many years ago for the purpose of deciding matters of this kind.

"The result was that the evidence submitted to the board was considered sufficient to justify them in coming to the conclusion that it would advise the department to notify all collectors of customs to be more careful and scrutinize and examine importations, and where the lumber that is being imported has been tampered with and did not fall under the grade of that on the free list that the requisite duty should be collected."

The Minister has not been very explicit in his statement. Reading between the lines, however, it appears that some concessions have been made to the British Columbia lumbermen. The government would hardly care to face the responsibility of placing the duty on lumber that now comes in free, but the same thing may be accomplished by a change in the customs regulations. Any person who imagines that the tariff laws of Canada are made by Parliament would be greatly enlightened by a study of the various rulings of the customs department. By Mr. Reid's statement the collectors of customs are to be more careful henceforth, which means that they will have definite instructions to work upon. What will these instructions be? We will know very soon. The Lumber Combine is looking at the people on the prairies with greedy eyes and if the customs department will help them they will certainly bleed the farmers who use lumber.

China is feeling the effect of the progressive spirit now manifesting itself in every land. What effect a progressive regime in China will have upon the rest of the world no one can predict.

THE ELEVATOR HAND

The action of the elevator interests in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in causing the suspension of MacLennan Bros., the well known commission firm may have far reaching effects. The crime of which MacLennan Bros. were guilty was of paying country agents \$3.00 per car, instead of \$50.00 per month, to secure grain for them. The rules of the Exchange provide that no agent shall be paid less than \$50.00 per month—unless he is hired by the elevator interests, and then he may be paid anything that suits them. It requires no shrewdness to see that these rules are designed chiefly to benefit the elevator interests. Only last year some of the elevator companies ran counter to the rules of the Exchange by their manipulation in the terminal elevators. They were convicted of their crime and fined \$5,550 by the magistrate. But the Exchange made no attempt at that time to enforce the rules of the Exchange against these very influential concerns. When a commission firm, however, breaks a rule that interferes with the elevator interests, the rules must be enforced. As a result of the suspension, MacLennan Bros. will be boycotted by all the other members of the Exchange. If this action is not a restraint of trade, then it looks like it. It was this same "\$50.00 a month" clause that was at the bottom of a great deal of the trouble four years ago, and by order of the Manitoba government the Exchange was forced to abandon this iniquitous section of the otherwise necessary commission rule. This "\$50.00 a month" rule is certainly a most unjust one. The elevator interests did not feel safe to revive it until after they dropped their old charter and began operating as a "voluntary association." Fortunately, the Manitoba legislature has the same power over "voluntary associations" as over the old Exchange. The courts of the land are also able to redress injustice, even though under the sanction of the elevator interests.

AN OPPORTUNITY

We are continually receiving letters from our readers telling us that they are going to spend the Winter in Ontario, or the Old Country, or United States, or Australia or New Zealand. Probably there will be upwards of one hundred of our readers who will spend the winter in one of these places. We hope they will take a note-book with them and bring it back filled with information of immense value. For instance they might secure the cash prices of Canadian made farm implements and manufactured articles in these various countries and compare it with the price of the same article in Canada. It would be well to have all such information quite exact in order that it cannot be disputed. Catalogues and price lists would be valuable evidence to have and would assist materially in demonstrating the truth or otherwise of the statement made that our manufacturers often sell more cheaply abroad than at home.

THE GRAIN MARKET

In Mr. Kennedy's letter published in this issue our readers will find some startling statements. Mr. Kennedy analyses our present grading system and points out some serious weaknesses which he maintains are costing our farmers a tremendous amount of money every year. Are these charges made by Mr. Kennedy correct? That is a point which every farmer who sells a bushel of grain can well afford to consider most carefully. If our present grading system is taking as much

money out of the pockets of the farmers as Mr. Kennedy claims then certainly it is time for a change. On this same subject we would call attention to the resolution recently passed by the directorate of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, published in the Manitoba section of this issue, as follows:

It was agreed to solicit the co-operation of the western section of "the council of agriculture in making a representation to the Dominion government to change the specification of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 northern Manitoba wheat, the survey board, and methods of appeal from the inspector's decisions, so as to bring them more in line with similar grades of wheat, board of appeal and methods of appeal in the Minnesota inspection division."

The following are the grade requirements as given in the Manitoba Grain Act.

"No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per centum of hard red Fife wheat.

"No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per centum of hard red Fife wheat.

"Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern in the discretion of the inspector."

Compare these with the same grade requirements under the Minnesota system, which are as follows:

No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat shall be sound, sweet and clean, may consist of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2. Northern Spring Wheat shall be spring wheat not clean enough nor sound enough for No. 1, but of good milling quality and may consist of the bearded varieties, and must not weigh less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Northern Spring Wheat shall be composed of inferior, shrunken, spring wheat, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

On our market pages every week are published the current prices of cash wheat, both in Winnipeg and Minneapolis. Every one can see that, despite the fact that the Manitoba grading system is more rigid than the Minnesota system, the price in Winnipeg is considerably lower than the price in Minneapolis. What is to be done to remedy the matter? The spread between grades at Winnipeg and Minneapolis is far wider than the spread on the same grades of wheat when sold on the ultimate markets. The directors of the Manitoba Association are asking for changes in the Manitoba Grain Act to bring our grading system more in line with the Minnesota system. If the grading systems north and south of the line were more in line with each other it should prove more satisfactory.

It is most desirable that provisions be made for a sample market. Possibly never before in the history of the West has the need of a sample market been brought home to the farmers as this year when there is such an enormous amount of low grade wheat in the country. The spread in price in the low grades will mean certainly a difference of more than a million dollars to the farmers this year. If reciprocity had gone into effect the elevator interests of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the railway companies also would have been very anxious to assist in providing a sample market in Winnipeg. It would have been necessary under reciprocity to have equally as good marketing facilities at Winnipeg as at Minneapolis, otherwise our Western grain would have gone to the most favorable market. Now, however, with the American market still closed the elevator interests and the transportation companies are not pressing for a sample market. But are the farmers satisfied to leave things as they are? Are the farmers willing to allow the present conditions to continue when they see every day that it is costing them a great deal in hard cash? Somebody gets the extra money but not the farmers. There is no doubt but that the grain act will be amended this winter in regard to the control and operation of the terminal elevators. It would be advisable to have necessary provisions for a sample market

made at the same time. If the farmers of the West are not at present unanimous as to the improvements they want in the grading system and the necessary conditions for the operation of a sample market, it would be wise to have an investigation of the two systems north and south of the line. Possibly the government might be willing to assist in such an investigation, if the matters were laid before them by the Western farmers. If not, the farmers' organizations themselves might appoint some of their own members to make the investigation and report. There is a widespread dissatisfaction with the marketing facilities at the present time, and it is only by study and investigation that the desired improvements can be brought about. The grain trade of Western Canada is the great commercial enterprise of the country. The farmers are by far the greatest wealth producers. It is essential that they should receive the full value of their products which they are not receiving now. This subject is one which we would be glad to have our readers discuss in the columns of The Guide at any time.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION

Parliament is now in session with the new government at the helm. This week will see all the preliminaries completed, the aspiring social ones presented to vice-royalty, and the decks cleared for legislative action. There seems to be a great deal of speculation as to what legislation will be forthcoming during this first session. There are a number of matters of the first importance requiring attention, but of necessity the new government will require considerable time to decide upon its legislative program. It is to be hoped that there will be only one session this winter and the country thus be saved a large financial outlay.

No doubt attention will early be given to Mr. Borden's promises to the West. The elevator bill is all in readiness as far as the terminal elevators are concerned and will not require much time. The naval question will present a knotty problem for solution and it is to be hoped that the referendum idea will be carried out. Just how much attention will be paid to the tariff it is difficult to predict. Both parties have been pandering to the manufacturers for such a long time that it will require almost a revolution to cause a change of attitude. But we may reasonably expect our Western members to take some action to secure relief for the tariff burdened West. The Cockshutt Plow proposition might well be a matter for discussion in Parliament. The fault of the condition lies at the door of Parliament and the remedy can come only from the same source.

If our Western members really intend to represent the Western people we may expect to hear their voices raised in Parliament against the extortion practised in the West by the railway and express companies. Freight rates are on the average 40 per cent. higher in the West than in the East, and they are too high everywhere; express rates, with the approval of the Railway Commission, are 66 2-3 per cent. higher in the Prairie Provinces than in Eastern Canada. There is no justice in such a condition and Parliament is the only body that can provide the remedy. Millions of dollars are annually taken out of the Western people by the railway and express companies by their grossly unfair charges. The remedy will not come until the Western people make their protest loud enough to be heard. They can make it heard now through their representatives in Parliament.

THE POLITICAL SAW-OFF

This is the season of the Political Saw-Off. Both the Liberal and Conservative parties have had a hand in the work. It has been a case of the working out of the Golden Rule, as interpreted by machine politicians. There was a vast amount of corruption in the last election on September 21, of which both parties

were guilty. Steps were taken by machine leaders on both sides to secure evidence sufficient to unseat a considerable number of candidates elected. It would naturally be expected that our political puritans would have invoked the aid of the law to maintain justice. But did they do this? Certainly not. That is not the way of the politician. The newspapers were full of charges on both sides, but what happened? The machine politicians got together and decided to make a saw-off. Each side agreed to shut their eyes to the crime and corruption on the other side. The result is that everything has gone along swimmingly and all the Federal Cabinet Ministers were allowed to be elected without opposition. Down in Nova Scotia the saw-off was a little more brazen than ordinary and was announced in the papers. The new Provincial Attorney-General was seeking re-election in Annapolis County, while the Federal member of the same county was threatened with a recount which might have cost him his seat. But through the remarkable harmonizing influence of our present-day political machinery the whole matter was satisfactorily adjusted. The recount against the Conservative member did not materialize and the Liberal cabinet minister was allowed his election without opposition. The same thing has been going on for years and years and only occasionally does a case get into court. The saw-off is more satisfactory to the politicians. Where do Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier stand in this matter? Certainly there must be a considerable amount of responsibility resting upon them as it is hardly possible that such work can be carried on and not come to their notice.

A Winnipeg contemporary severely rebukes The Guide for commenting on the fact that Premier Borden spent his recent holiday in the United States, and observes that Mr. Borden has a perfect right to play golf exactly where he pleases. We are sorry that our humor is too subtle for our contemporary: evidently they cannot see a joke unless it is labeled. Of course Mr. Borden has a perfect right to play golf exactly where he likes, and we hope he will always play golf wherever it will do him the most good. He earns his holidays so should spend them wherever they will bring him the greatest benefit. We wish, however, that Mr. Borden would allow the farmers and all other Canadian citizens to spend the money which they earn where it will do them the most good. We fail to see any argument in favor of the protection of the agricultural implement industry, the cement industry, the woollen industry or any other industry, which does not apply equally well to the protection of summer hotels and holiday resorts. We are told that we should be willing to sacrifice our individual interests and pay higher prices for implements, cement and clothing in order to build up the country and keep the money in Canada. It would be just as reasonable to say that we should help build up the country by spending our holidays at Canadian health resorts. We are free to buy our holiday pleasures wherever we think we can get the best value for our money, and we should also have the same freedom in buying everything else we need.

The City of Winnipeg has appointed a committee to investigate the Cement Merger organized by Sir Max Aitken. When they get their information together, if it justifies such an action, it is intended to invoke the aid of the anti-combine law. We will then have an opportunity to see how this famous law works out. It has been already invoked in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company, but so far has not resulted in anything important. In such a case as the cement combine it seems most unjust that the tariff should be permitted to remain as it is and the people themselves compelled to take action. If the City of Winnipeg succeeds in exposing and punishing the cement trust it will deserve thanks of all the Canadian people.

The Confessions of a Managing Editor

By the Desk Man on a Paper Run by the Business Office

(From Collier's Weekly)

NOTE—This article is not fiction. It is just about what it purports to be—the frank confession of a real managing editor. For obvious reasons, he cannot give his name nor yet that of his paper, and he has disguised some of the names and incidents—but in no case enough to mar the essential truth of the incidents which he describes.

One day ten years ago, after an office shakeup, the publisher of a newspaper on which I was then reporting called me into his private office and said:

"I've decided to make you managing editor."

I stammered a grateful thanks.

"But before you take charge," he said, "I want to make a few things plain to you." One thing on his mind was the question of policy. "I want all the news," he went on, "and I want it well displayed. I want a clean paper—one that can be read by the young people in any home. That is to say, also, I want you to keep in mind the moral responsibility we owe to the public. Moreover, I want the paper to be an active force in city affairs, and, needless to say, I want a paper fair to everyone."

"An ideal paper," I thought.

"One thing more," he said. "We are way behind where we ought to be in circulation. The trouble is we haven't been getting out a real, live newspaper. In other words, I look to you for a bigger circulation. If you don't get it for me, I'll try someone else on the desk!"

"Giant Despair"

I went home to my wife that night walking on air. By a turn in the wheel of fortune I had become managing editor of our leading city newspaper.

Sole dictator, my employer told me, of the news columns! What greater responsibility could any man ask? A city of some 200,000 was mine to conquer, and I was eager for the conflict.

Little knowing what obstacles were before me, I at once set out on my pilgrimage. For a while I walked freely an open road. Then, at the next turn, suddenly I found myself face to face with a Giant Despair. It is of this Giant that I am now led to write, not because I see in my own ten years an extraordinary adventure, but because my experience is, in one way or another, the experience of numberless other managing editors throughout the country. I refer in particular to the conditions under which I get out a newspaper. I take my orders, so to speak, from the business office.

Let us see how it works out, not only for the managing editor, but for the readers, for the advertisers, and for the public in general.

Shortly after I took charge, my attention was called to the dramatic column. None of our local papers, I noticed, gave what I considered an honest, fair, impartial criticism. If a bad show came to town, for example, no paper had the courage to say it was a bad show. Here was a chance, then, to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of several thousand weekly theatregoers. Accordingly, I told the dramatic critic and his staff that thereafter I wanted a spade called a spade.

It so happened at just that time two shows of a vicious type descended upon us, and whereas the other papers smoothed over their rottenness with phrases of double meaning, we came out, on the other hand, and spoke the truth as we

saw it. The response in the popular heart was far beyond my fondest hopes. Numberless readers patted us on the back and praised our independence.

Then something happened. Presently the business manager came to me with a worried look.

"Manager Smith of the Broadway Theatre," he said, "threatens to cut down the size of his display ad on Sunday."

"Why?" said I.

"He says you're roasting him too much. He was down here last night talking it over with the old man, and the old man wants to see you; I suppose about this trouble."

The old man was the publisher.

I went to his private office.

"You are doing splendidly with the paper," he said, "but there is one thing I want to speak to you about. Mr. Smith of the Broadway Theatre was down here last night. He says you are treating him rather harshly."

"He had a couple of bad shows here

Just about this same time we printed an item in which there appeared the name of a certain hardware merchant, incidentally an advertiser in our paper. The publication of the item for some unknown reason aroused his ire, and he gave vent to his feeling by ordering his advertisement out of the paper.

"What can we do about it?" said the business manager, all broken up. "He spends \$300 a year with us."

"What does he want done?" I answered.

"He doesn't want anything done. But it occurs to me we might give him a good write-up on his business. Why not get his photograph and a good sketch of him, with an account of his rise to a successful merchant, for the Sunday paper?"

"We could do it," I said, "except for the fact that he isn't a successful merchant."

"Never mind about that. We've got to do something for him, the old man

After I had read over the rules, the publisher started off on what appeared to be an academic discussion of journalism, winding up with the point that in order to get out a successful paper all the various departments must work hand in hand; that is, the circulation, the editorial, the business, the advertising, etc.

"You understand?" said the publisher.

No, as a matter of fact, I didn't see what he was driving at until a moment later he led up to another, and this time an unwritten law for the news department. This unwritten law was to go into effect at once. It was the result of my innocent experience with the Broadway Theatre and the popular hardware dealer. It provided that whenever we had an item of news affecting an advertiser this item was first to be submitted to the business office for approval.

"You understand?" went on the publisher, confidentially. "We depend upon the advertisers to pay your salaries in the editorial room, and we can't afford to make enemies of them. In other words, no matter what anyone says, a man can't afford to quarrel with his bread and butter."

One Eye on the News, the Other on the Advertiser

Following this conference, all my desk men, under orders, kept one eye on the news, the other on the advertiser. With what result? On one occasion, I remember, we got a story about a boy who, while working beside an unprotected elevator shaft, fell three flights to the cellar, and escaped with only a broken leg. One point of interest was the unprotected elevator shaft. As the firm advertised with our paper, we sent the story down to the business office for approval. It never came back.

Another time a small fire broke out in the top floor of a cheap department store. No one was hurt and no stock was damaged. The item was worth about twenty lines, and it was written for its face value. We submitted it to the business office,

and after a consultation with the firm, the office returned it, with the following note:

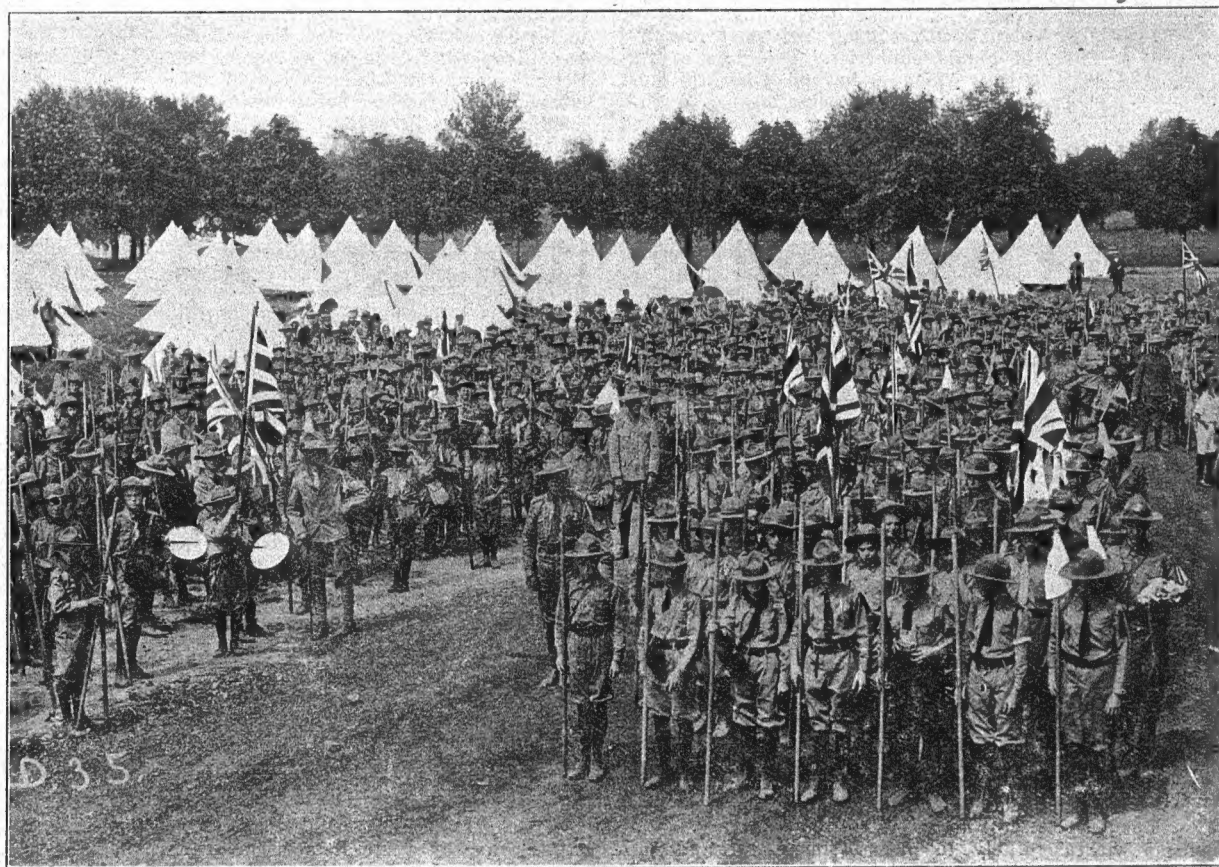
"Use a double line, black type heading, and have some one pad it out for half a column. Make it appear the stock was damaged."

The reason was apparent the following day when the department store carried a special half-page advertisement headed:

"Extraordinary Fire Sale!"

Once there came to my desk a letter from an influential respected citizen calling attention to the exorbitant rates demanded by our lighting company. Here was a chance, then, to make our paper "an active force in city affairs." On my own responsibility I printed the letter in full, and at the same time went to the lighting company for their side. They wouldn't say anything. The next day I set out to get further facts on the lighting monopoly. I had already outlined my plan of campaign, when I got

Continued on Page 18



THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN CANADA

During the progress of the Canadian National Exhibition 5,000 Scouts were reviewed by the Governor-General.

last month," I answered, "and we merely told the truth about them."

"Yes, I know, but Mr. Smith, you see, is a little sensitive."

"The great trouble with the newspapers in this city," I said, "is they have never told half the truth about the shows that come here."

"Yes, we want the truth," said the publisher, "but for the present just let up on the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Smith came down here last night with tears in his eyes, and I promised him we wouldn't be so severe next time. He is one of our best advertisers, and naturally, we can't afford to antagonize him."

The Advertiser Again

I argued for a free and fearless criticism, but on leaving the private office I found I had been beaten in my fight with a Giant Despair. The Giant Despair was the business office. I carried my orders to the dramatic editor, and to the next bad show at the Broadway Theatre we gave a good notice.

says. Maybe this will please old Hardware and save us the advertising?"

Smoothing Down Advertisers

Accordingly, the following week the special-feature section of our Sunday issue devoted a valuable column of space to the promising career of an otherwise unknown hardware merchant—"The Popular Hardware Merchant of the Twenty-third Ward," as we called him. He was satisfied and went on paying us \$300 a year.

After we had smoothed out the popular hardware dealer, the publisher one day sent for me, saying he desired to have a number of rules posted in the city department.

He handed me the following:

Rules for the City Staff

GET THE NEWS, AND GET IT FIRST
WRITE ONLY WHAT CAN BE READ
AT THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
ALWAYS BE SURE OF YOUR FACTS.
ALWAYS BE FAIR.
ALWAYS GIVE BOTH SIDES OF THE
STORY.

The Importance of the Dry Farming Movement and Means for Supporting It

By President John H. Worst at the International Dry Farming Congress of 1911

There is encouragement throughout President Worst's address for the dry land farmer of today, and yet more for the dry land farmer of the future. The great need for the present is the systematic working out of dry farm problems. Scientific agriculture of today is based upon humid agriculture. The great work of the future must have special reference to the great areas of the world's surface which are visited by less than twenty inches of annual rainfall, an area comprising nearly one-half the surface of the globe. The bread of the future will come largely from the desert of the past.

To overcome the apparent obstacle of limited moisture seems all the greater because agriculture, as popularly understood and practiced in most countries, is the product of humid conditions.

As an art, modern agriculture was cradled and nurtured in regions of abundant rainfall. The practice of moisture conservation, by means of tillage is seldom resorted to, notwithstanding periodical drouths have been, in all modern grain growing countries—humid though they be—one of the chief scourges of the husbandman. The clouds are relied upon to water the fields when the crops require it, save in strictly arid countries where irrigation direct is sometimes resorted to. If the clouds fail to send copious showers in season, the crops suffer or fail, regardless of the moisture that falls out of season. Thus it occurs that within the tropics, where sixty inches of water falls during the rainy season, crops frequently suffer from drouth during the dry period that follows. The system known as dry farming has a place, therefore, in all agricultural countries, and is not confined alone to regions of limited rainfall.

Local Conditions Vary

The quantity of water that is actually required to mature any particular crop has been so often ascertained and under such varying conditions that within reasonable limitations the minimum is readily determined. Add to this minimum the amount of natural and unavoidable loss on account of capillary evaporation and the problem is solved, so far as determining the quantity of moisture that is required during a single season for any specific crop is concerned. This naturally will vary with conditions of soil and climate, all of which must be taken into account, for the problem varies with locality. In short, local conditions are the essence of the dry-farming problem.

Soil conditions vary widely, yet the scientific principles involved in dry-farming apply quite universally in all regions of limited rainfall.

The fact that conditions vary widely on account of latitude, texture of the soil, elevation, etc., each affecting rapidity of evaporation, involves the dry-farming problem with complexities that call for investigations at once serious and exhaustive. For not only those contemplating settlement within the semi-arid regions, but for thousands of families already located there and that have staked their all, should the road to successful agriculture under dry-farming conditions be speedily made, and made as clear as possible. This calls for the dissemination of all available data on the subject and, in addition, the fullest investigations that money and trained experts can make, and the work will continue for many years to come. The cause is worthy of scientific research, highly organized and far-reaching, but should be sufficiently centred upon the pivotal question—moisture conservation and the breeding of drouth-resisting plants—to enable the farmer to adjust himself to Nature's demands, that he may prosper in proportion as he obeys her mandates.

Dry Farming a Necessity

The fact that nearly half the earth's surface is visited with less than twenty inches of annual precipitation makes dry farming a necessity. But a fraction of this vast area is susceptible of irrigation under any circumstances. What cannot be irrigated must be cultivated by dry-farming methods or remain

uninhabitable and practically useless; for human genius cannot remove barriers, such as mountain ranges, which place a limit upon precipitation. It can, however, suggest methods of agriculture that may be adjusted to local conditions—methods of tillage that will prevent the unnecessary evaporation of soil moisture, together with the breeding of plants, themselves economic of moisture. These factors taken together will tend to make agriculture not only successful but profitable with less rainfall than in humid districts where, as a matter of fact, the total precipitation during the year is frequently far in excess of the needs of the growing crops. Moreover, excess of moisture is likely to prove as destructive of crops as deficiency of moisture and far more injurious to the land. The fact must be admitted that the swamps and the sea receive a tremendous annual toll of plant food resulting from the "run off" of humid countries. This loss of fertility, which is beyond estimate, must be made good by some means, so that, between restoring lost fertility and installing drainage systems, the humid countries are quite as severely vexed as the semi-arid countries.

Rewards About Equal

Considering the actual expenditure of capital and labor in either humid or semi-arid countries to insure agricultural success, the rewards should not vary greatly, or they will not vary

becomes master of Nature's manageable forces and acquires the requisite knowledge and skill to adjust his energies to her demands, can he take his place and rank among the truly great men of action.

The further we press our investigations and scientific research, therefore, the more apparent seems the wisdom of God for thus preserving by means of limited rainfall, the precious plant food over so large a portion of the earth's surface. What hitherto has been looked upon as the curse of drouth may yet, in the light of science, be interpreted as the mercy of an overruling Providence.

The Future Depends Upon Dry Farming

Human ingenuity is still aggressive. Our wants are never satisfied. What undiscovered forces has Nature yet under cover? Who knows? For science has advanced, for aught we know, but little beyond the kindergarten of discovery. But just as surely as power machinery was invented in due time to relieve the ever increasing strain upon human muscles; and just as surely as the electrical transmission of intelligence was invented to meet the growing demands of business—just as certainly, and by the same token, the bread of the future will come largely from the desert of the past.

Millions have been donated, during recent years, to advance the science of

devote his versatility and his tireless energies to field work, to giving direction to agencies organized for the solution of those great problems that gave rise to this dry-farming propaganda.

The Congress would then assume the dignity of an institution, with permanent headquarters and with departments for experimentation and demonstration, with lecture bureaus, dry-farming experts and advisors, collectors of statistics and other important data and the maintenance of an energetic publicity department for the dissemination of scientific literature and general agricultural information. The extent and effectiveness of these and other agencies that should be organized would depend upon the funds made available for the purpose.

Semi-Arid Differs From Humid Agriculture

It is not contended that semi-arid agriculture will be of the same character, or even very similar to that practiced in regions of more abundant rainfall; nor that the farm unit will correspond with the smaller units of more humid countries. Such questions as size of farmstead, crop, and live stock best suited for successful dry-farming and methods of tillage and farm management to be employed must be determined, ultimately, by experiment. The end sought, however, is to put the land to use; to cause it to create wealth instead of sage brush; to support population; to make homes.

It is unreasonable to conclude that semi-arid land is worthless. If not worthless, then what was it made for? What is the best use it can be put to? To determine these questions is the task that confronts us. Are they worth determining? Most assuredly. They should be determined at any cost and without waiting for individual settlers to find the solution, oftentimes at the expense of their slender savings and the comfort of their wives and children.

When this nation and the several states shall awaken to the importance of educating the great producing class, the farmers, in the art and science of their calling, as it has been laboring so zealously and so expensively to prepare a learned aristocracy to live off the other fellow, then indeed will the shadows rise and the mercies of God be better understood by the sons of men. Moreover, when the children in our public schools shall study the soil and moisture, the sunshine and the air, and their relation to plant and animal life as zealously as they have been compelled to study Caesar and higher mathematics, a new attitude toward agriculture will result and more rapid strides will be made toward acquiring "dominion over Nature."

AMOUNT OF WATER WHICH MAY BE STORED IN SOILS

Actual experiments show that the actual field water capacity of arid soils varies from 14 per cent. for a very sandy loam to eighteen per cent. for a clay loam, with an average of about 16 per cent. The greatest water capacity would be even more. At this rate every twelve inches in depth of soil can hold from 2.25 to 2.65 inches of water, or an average of 2.45 inches. At this rate it is possible to store approximately 20 inches of water in the upper 10 feet of soil. This is from one and one-half to two times the annual rainfall over the better dry farming sections. Therefore, it should be and is possible to store one or two years' rainfall in the soil, by using proper tillage methods. —D. W. Frear, Colorado Agricultural College.

DISCUSSION REQUESTED

Peculiar interest attaches to the problems of dry farming as the International Dry Farming Congress for 1912 will be held at Lethbridge. The Guide would be glad to receive letters from its readers discussing the various phases of the dry farming question. What has been your experience? It will help others. What are your troubles? Others will solve them.

greatly when the principles of dry-farming have been given a fraction of the investigation and study that has been given to humid agriculture. The tendency to take chances—the curse of the husbandman—however, is more likely to prevail in humid and sub-humid countries than in semi-arid countries; for in the latter, no gambling in timely showers is warranted and the farmer knows it. He must conserve the moisture that comes or his harvest will prove a failure. Not so in sub-humid districts, for there the majority of seasons are abundantly supplied with timely moisture. The off seasons, however, are sufficiently numerous to keep the average profits of farming at a minimum. Even in humid regions with twice the annual rainfall necessary to insure maximum crops, occasional drouths make serious inroads in many a farmer's bank account.

Agriculture a Science

Under dry-farming conditions, therefore, agriculture will, of necessity, assume the dignity of a science and the farmer, in larger sense, becomes a scientist. Moreover, the thought and painstaking skill necessary to win success under dry-farming conditions will impress themselves as visibly upon the habits and character of the husbandman as the laboratory impresses itself upon the habits and character of the scientist. For not until the farmer

medicine and surgery, to encourage invention and art and for many other purposes, while agriculture, the burden bearer of all nations and the primary source of all great fortunes, has hitherto received but scant consideration from those who, by their immense wealth, are in a position and seem inclined to become benefactors of mankind.

One million dollars, duly safeguarded and administered by a competent board of directors, and judiciously invested, would afford a reliable income, sufficient to discover and exemplify the methods that will ultimately establish a successful system of agriculture, wherever the soil is suitable for cultivation and the annual precipitation is twelve inches or more. The information gained also would go far toward insuring much larger and surer crops now so frequently jeopardized, even in humid and sub-humid countries, for want of knowledge bearing directly upon moisture conservation and other problems intimately associated with soil management.

Clearing House for Information

With a foundation assuring a permanent and adequate income, conventions of this character would no longer prove burdensome for those commissioned to finance them. Instead of the secretary's time being almost wholly taken up with the unpleasant and irksome task of securing funds, he should

Why Buy a Traction Engine?

By James A. King

By traction engine I mean something more than the old threshing engine. I mean a general purpose engine for doing all kinds of farm work which is now being done with horses. This kind of an engine is here, and here to stay. It is a natural result of farm conditions especially in the great small grain fields of the Canadian and American northwest. The conditions have created it. It has not created the conditions. In these small grain regions it has been found necessary to be able to operate a vast acreage with a small number of men doing the work in a comparatively short time. These vast prairies which were once the home of the roving game and later of immense bands of cattle and sheep would not now be the great grain producing sections they are were it not for the advent of the traction engine.

These general purpose field tractors were first built for use on extensive farms only. But now they are being built in sizes adapted to farms of 400 acres or more and smaller designs are just coming on to the market which are adapted to farms of 160 or 200 acres. Throughout the United States and Canada there are immense numbers of farms where a good general purpose traction engine should prove to be a good investment. Only a comparative few of these farms have made that investment.

What the Engine Must Do

But no man wants to buy an engine unless he has thoroughly assured himself that the money he spends in this way will bring larger returns than if spent in any other way on his farm. In order to do this the engine must reduce the expense of the farm without reducing its income. It ought also to increase his income without increasing the expense. If an engine is going to be such a paying investment it must reduce the number of horses needed on the farm to three or four at the most. It must not only do their work but must do it quicker, better and cheaper than they can do it. It must do their work without the need of as many men as were required when working the horses. It must not only do this one year, but it must do it for a number of years. The fuel, the lubricating oil and the repairs of this engine must cost less than feed, doctoring, shoeing and harness repair bills for the number of horses required to do the work if one did not own an engine. A good general purpose field tractor will

meet these requirements. Consequently when a man owns a farm adapted to the use of an engine it would be a good paying investment for him to buy a good engine if he does not already own one.

I have been operating a 760 acre farm in northern Iowa for two years where such an engine has been used for everything possible. In the light of these two years' experience I see a number of reasons why such an engine is preferable to horses. In these two years I have got an average of about 200 days field service from my engine in the year. In other words I have been able to use it at something or other practically continuously from the first of April to the first of December. I have used it successfully for practically every field operation except for planting and cultivating corn and hauling mowers and hay rakes. I have known of instances in the southwest where some men have used their engines successfully in listing corn. In every instance where I have used my engine I have found it preferable to horses.

Engine Plowing

Let us consider for a moment the problem of plowing. With a 45 BHP. engine, two men will average from 15 to 20 acres when breaking sod and from 20 to 25 acres when plowing stubble. If the plowing season is short the engine can be worked day and night so that four men with one equipment will do double this amount in every 24 hours. To do this with horses one would not only have to double the men but would also have to double the power equipment. Because of this large acreage which can be plowed in one day one is able to do the work when the ground is in the best condition for it. If one is plowing ground to be sowed or planted that same season he can plow, disc and harrow it all at once. If the ground has been worked while fresh and moist it has not been traveled over after being plowed, there are no clods and the field is in good condition. Because of this fact he gets a much better job of plowing done than he would if he had depended on horses. More than this the work has cost him much less with the engine than with the horses. I find that I can plow at a cost of from 30 to 50c. an acre. This expense includes fuel and oil for the engine, wages and board for the men, depreciation and interest on the investment.

And for Seeding

Consider now the problem of seeding. Seed time is one of the crises of the farmer's entire year. It is of great importance to push the work as rapidly as possible. With horses one must be careful at this time or he will injure or possibly kill one or more of them. They have been comparatively idle during the winter. They are soft and out of condition. Not so with a tractor. Though it has stood idle all winter it is "just as hard as iron" and just as able to stand the long hours of a rush season as it was at the close of the previous season's work. Its wind is not short, its muscles are not soft and flabby. It does not need to be rested every half hour or so at the end of the field.

When using horses the different operations of seeding are generally done one at a time. The seed bed is prepared, the ground is drilled and then the field is cross harrowed. Often heavy rains come while the ground is being fitted or after this work has been finished and before the seeding has been done. Many times it is even necessary to do the fitting all over again. This means lost work. Here is where the engine owner has a great advantage over his less fortunate neighbor who still depends on horses for his work. With an engine one can prepare the seed bed and drill in the grain all at one operation. Once over the ground with such an equipment and the work is all finished except for cross harrowing. And if necessary this can be omitted and still a very good job of seeding has been done.

No work has been lost if a rain storm stops one. What ground has been traveled over once is finished. When the ground is again in condition to be worked one goes on with the fields that have not yet been touched. His other grain is in the ground doing business. His only concern is to put in that which still

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remains in the bins. There is no work to be done all over again.

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Another important item is that the engine does better work than can be done with horses. When seeding as I do the grain is put right into the freshly disked ground, while it is still moist, loose and warm. The wind and sun have had no time to dry out the ground. Every kernel of seed is in contact with moist earth and begins the process of sprouting without a moment's delay.

With an engine one can do his seeding when conditions are best for it. If he has a large acreage and the season is late he can work his outfit every hour of daylight, or every hour of the day and night, if he has the men for it. This Modern Farm Horse never grows tired and forces its driver to stop. These things all go to make up the very best kind of crop insurance. Not only insuring that one will have a crop but that he will have the biggest possible crops for the seeding has been done at the best time possible and in the best possible manner.

Cost of Operating

In regard to the cost of doing field work with the engine I have learned the following facts. In an average day's run my 45 BHP. engine will burn about two gallons of gasoline and 45 to 55 gallons of kerosene or engine distillate, called in the Canadian northwest Silver Star kerosene and Engaline. Here in Floyd county, Iowa, gasoline cost me in 1910 13½¢. per American standard gallon, pure white kerosene has cost me from 7 to 7½¢. while engine distillate cost me from 5 to 6¢., generally 5¢. In this way the expense for fuel and lubricating oil is approximately \$3.25 per day. From these figures any one can determine what a similar engine would cost him in his community remembering that an American standard gallon is approximately 83% of a British Imperial gallon.

To do the work of this engine would require 25 average farm horses. Their feed bill a day with hay at \$10.00 per ton and oats at 34¢. per bushel would equal \$6.50. Two men will operate the outfit. It would require at least six men to do the work with horses. So the wages of four men is saved. Twenty-five good young horses cost more than my engine has cost. Consequently the daily interest and depreciation on the investment is less in the case of the engine than in the case of the horses. When the horses are doing nothing their feed expense will be more than two-thirds of what it is when they are working and the six men must be paid and boarded. When the engine is not working it costs nothing and there are only two men to be paid and boarded.

These few facts stated, and they are not all the facts in the case by any means, should prove to be sufficient evidence for any man that an engine will decrease the cost of doing the work and increase the income of the farm. These two general facts should prove very strong arguments why a man should buy an engine, providing of course he has a farm adapted to its use.

THE TRIUMPH OF MARQUIS WHEAT

The winning of the \$1,000 in gold at the Land Exhibition in New York, by Mr. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, for the best 100 lbs. of wheat grown on the continent of North America, has a significance and importance quite outside of the great triumph for Canada of maintaining her lead in wheat production. Perhaps not everyone who read the reports of this victory noted the fact that the prize had been taken by "Marquis wheat."

The Canadian West has made its reputation for wheat-growing on the variety known as Red Fyfe, a wheat which is not only beautiful in appearance and of great weight and density, but which has one outstanding quality which endears it to the hearts of millers literally all over the world, and that is what is known in the trade as "baking strength." So great is its superiority in this respect over all other hard wheats that have been offered to British millers (who are really the price makers of wheat for the world), that no other variety would have been sought for, had it not been for the length of time required to fully mature Red Fyfe, and the danger from early frost.

The first large areas in Manitoba were ploughed in 1883. The constantly recurring August frosts were most discouraging. The Dominion Experimental Farms were

established in 1887. Almost at once the officials took up the work of endeavoring to find a variety of wheat which, while having the milling and baking qualities of Red Fyfe, would mature earlier. In the year 1888, Professor Saunders began to work actively on an endeavor to breed a variety of wheat that would have the milling and baking qualities of Red Fyfe, and would mature from eight to ten days earlier. A very large number of experiments were tried, and many varieties produced, those which were the greatest apparent success being crosses between Red Fyfe, White Fyfe and the early Russian bearded variety known as Ladoga.

From these crosses the three varieties which have remained and attained any prominence are Preston, Stanley and Huron, and while these varieties were all more or less successful, Preston in particular became very popular, more especially in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. None of these varieties have ever equalled Red Fyfe in its remarkable baking strength, and in the case of Preston and Huron there was the fact that the flour was of a deeper yellowish color than that made from Red Fyfe. As time went on and larger quantities of these hybrids were produced and exported, the British miller began to notice a difference in the milling quality of the wheat received from Western Canada, and as the wheats were very much alike in appearance a number of the millers became possessed of the idea that the difference in milling quality was due to the wearing out of the land from excessive cropping, articles to this effect appearing in Milling and other journals; while the men in Canada who were closely in touch with the trade, knew that much of the wheat complained of was coming direct from new land.

In 1903 the Cerealists of the Dominion of Canada was requested to go into this matter again, to see if something could not be done to produce a wheat that would be as successful in early ripening as Preston, Huron and Stanley, but which would have the baking strength and color of Red Fyfe. Re-selections were made from the cross-bred wheats, and very distinct improvements in these varieties

have been the result, but even these were not entirely satisfactory, and further crossing of other varieties was attempted. One or more of the hybrid varieties were crossed with a wheat from Northern India which is known as No. 2 Calcutta Red. It comes from the extreme north of India, and closely resembles Red Fyfe in appearance.

From various of these crosses three new varieties of wheat were obtained. These were Marquis, Chelsea and Bishop. Of these three Marquis is the one which merits most consideration. The first extensive tests which it was possible to make from this variety were in the crop of 1908, and the greatest care was taken in testing these samples. It was shown that Marquis grown at Brandon, Manitoba, was equal in color and baking strength of flour to Red Fyfe grown on the same farm, and was decidedly superior to the Red Fyfe grown at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. The Marquis is a beardless wheat with hard red kernels, and very closely resembles Red Fyfe, excepting that it is very much earlier. It has proved, so far, earlier in fact than Preston or Stanley.

Chelsea is a very early beardless wheat, but was not satisfactory in flour strength; it more closely resembling Stanley. The Bishop wheat is still earlier and has many good qualities; it is not equal, however, in strength to Red Fyfe, and the flour is yellowish, and the wheat possesses a pale yellowish skin. It is, of course, not possible to affirm absolutely that Marquis is the long sought after and greatly desired variety with the baking strength of Red Fyfe, and ripening sufficiently early to preclude the possibility of damage from frost; but wheat-breeding has advanced so much since the early attempts with Preston, Stanley and Huron that it is fairly safe to assume that the type is fixed, and this triumph of Seager Wheeler's is of great importance in that he has produced this wheat in Rosthern district, which is regarded by grain men generally as a No. 2 wheat territory, and, moreover, he has produced it in one of the most unfavorable seasons known in the Canadian West in a wheat-growing period of

over 30 years. It is almost impossible to calculate the money value to this country of a wheat which will ripen from eight to ten days earlier than Red Fyfe, and at the same time retain the beautiful color and extreme baking strength of the wheat which, as No. 1 Hard, has made Canada famous. Another feature of this triumph which should not be passed over is the fact that a good deal has been said from time to time in a slighting way of Englishmen as farmers in this country. Mr. Seager Wheeler, who is an Englishman, has won from competitors all over the continent, and he has won with wheat which was grown in the ordinary course of his crop, and the superiority of which is due to excellent scientific farming.—Winnipeg Free Press.

TAXING UNIMPROVED LANDS

Changes in the tax system of St. John, N.B., were recommended by the committee on the Mayor's inaugural address in a report to the council recently. The reduction of the tax on improvements by 25 per cent. is advised, the deficiency in the assessment to be made up by the placing of a tax on land. This applies only to the first year, after which a further reduction of 25 per cent. per year on improvements and a corresponding increase in land taxation is recommended until the tax on improvements altogether disappears.

The present system of assessing income taxes is condemned as discriminatory, but no remedy is proposed other than a study to be given the matter.

The committee also asks for a royal commission to act in expropriation of land which may be held in large blocks and which the owners desire to hold for speculative or for investment purposes.

A reader suggests the following as a Thanksgiving thought:

"Let all the people praise Thee, O God; yea, let all the people praise Thee. Then shall the earth bring forth her increase; and God, even our God, shall give His blessing." Ps. 67: 5-6.

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A MILLIONAIRE BOARD

The board of directors of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. is certainly one of the most remarkable in Canada. In adding Mr. George E. Drummond thereto, another millionaire is placed on the list, and the appointment of Mr. Chaput is presumptive evidence, if any were required, that he too has joined the list of millionaires. The appointment of Messrs. Drummond and Chaput brings the number of directors up to nine. Previously there were seven, every man on the board being said to be a millionaire. These include Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president; Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director; Sir Edward Clouston, bart.; Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.; Mr. H. S. Holt, Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, and Mr. W. A. Black. With perhaps two exceptions, the directors also all occupy positions on the directorate of banks.

NEW ADVERTISING AGENCY

The Horn-Baker-Smith Advertising Co. Ltd., has opened offices at 23 Bank of Toronto Chambers, Winnipeg, where they will conduct a general advertising agency business. All members of this firm are competent advertising men and have been in this line of business all their lives.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

ERADICATING COUCH GRASS

L.P., Stettler, Alta.—I would be very much obliged if you would give me, through the columns of your paper, some advice on the following problem, which has been bothering me considerably. I have a half-section that the prairie grass is trying to take possession of again. A good deal of the land is what I call damp. It grows fine crops when I can keep the grass down. It does not seem to do any good to plow; they grow just as well turned over as they do right side up. I reckon that in a dry season there should be a way to kill this grass that would not be too expensive, but a season as wet as this has been there was absolutely no use trying to kill it.

Answer.—We judge from your letter that the prairie grass you mention is the native couch. This often spreads on the cultivated land and chokes out the grain. There are two ways of eradicating this plant. First, a thorough summer-fallow, drawing the roots to the surface by means of cultivators and harrows, and raking them up and burning them. This is very expensive in labor. The better plan is to plow about the 7th of June, harrow immediately, and sow with barley at the rate of three bushels of seed per acre. This will usually grow up so thick that couch grass will be choked out. There should, however, be no delay between the plowing and the sowing, otherwise the land will dry out and the grain not germinate quick enough to choke out the grass. Prof. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, states that he has tried this method with much success, and does not hesitate to recommend it. It has the advantage of enabling you to grow a crop of grain the same season you kill the weed.

BARLEY AND OATS

K.T.B., Stoughton, Sask.—Would you be good enough to give me some advice on the following questions?

1. I want a good clean start in barley. I am intending to sow ten acres on well worked summer-fallow. Is this good management, or is it too apt to lodge? What variety would you advise growing?

2. Do you consider that either Garton's Abundance or Banner oats have as stiff a straw as Red Fife wheat?

3. Is it safe to grow oats on well prepared fallow, or will it be too apt to fall down, the soil being a clay loam on clay sub-soil?

Answer.—You can sow barley with very good results on this summer-fallow, but it would be advisable for you to sow a six-rowed barley. The variety known as the Mensury gives very good results. It yielded 61 bushels and 12 pounds per acre in a recent test at the Brandon Experimental farm, weighing 48 pounds per measured bushel after cleaning, and matured in 89 days. It seldom lodges. In order to secure the best sample of seed it would be advisable for you to write to the nearest experimental farm, telling them that you wish to sow a ten-acre plot and ask them to supply you with seed. If they cannot supply you they will be able to recommend you to someone who has got reliable seed for sale.

2. The Red Fife straw is the strongest of the three, while the Banner oats is considered a little stronger than Abundance. One of the main advantages with an oat crop, however, is the fact that even if it does lodge it will pay well to harvest.

3. It is generally considered safe to sow oats on summer-fallow, although if your land is rich, excessive growth may be checked by growing a crop of timothy in your rotation. By growing timothy you can either secure a crop of seed and use the straw for feeding, or leave it as a hay crop. One farmer at

Emerson has this summer several hundreds of acres sown to timothy which he intended to harvest for seed. Threshing can be done with the ordinary threshing machine, using, of course, very fine sieves. After the seed has been threshed, horses eat the straw readily, as clean timothy straw is always adaptable to a certain extent. Cattle, on the other hand, do not care for the straw as well, and consequently do not make as good returns on it.

FLAX QUERIES

W.A.M., Creelman, Sask.—Would you be good enough to give me some help on the following questions?

1. Are the chances good for harvesting a large yield of flax off well worked summer-fallow?

2. Is there any objection to flax being sown on fallow?

3. Does flax lodge like wheat or oats?

4. Is the quantity of seed required, the same per acre on summer-fallow, breaking (previous year) spring or fall plowing?

Answer.—1. Your chances are perfectly all right, provided you sow early enough; that is, between May 15 and June 1, and no later. Care should be taken to see that the soil is tilled and that clean bright seed is used. Sow about half a bushel to the acre with the drill, harrow and pack, using a sub-surface corrugated packer.

2. Absolutely none. In fact, a great mistake is being made in sowing on spring breaking that has not been properly prepared. When this is done, the ground soon dries out and if the season is very dry the crop will, in a majority of cases, be very light. If the rainfall is enough to ripen the crop you will perhaps get a good yield, but you are running the chances of sowing your new land with a crop of weeds, unless special care is taken to see that clean seed is used. You must know that flax is one of the hardest crops to secure the seed free from weeds.

3. No.

4. The same amount of seed, namely, half a bushel to the acre, should be sown on all these plots.

MISINFORMATION

At the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Nathaniel Curry, the President, held forth against reciprocity. He is reported to have said:

"In my native province, Nova Scotia, some misguided people still talk of the good old days when they had reciprocity. The conditions then were, that the farmer sent his surplus products to New England. The money received was used to bring up and educate his sons and daughters. In many cases the farm was mortgaged to assist in the raising and educating of the family, and when all this was done these sons and daughters were sent off to Uncle Sam—the last state of that farmer was worse than the first, and our population remained stationary, that is what reciprocity did for Nova Scotia."

Mr. Curry is somewhat unfortunate in this utterance, which sounds like left-over campaign ammunition. He alleges that reciprocity depopulated his native Province and enriched the neighboring republic. What are the facts as shown by the official population returns of Nova Scotia? Here they are:

Year	Population	Increase.
1851	276,117	.....
1861	330,669	54,552
1871	387,800	57,131
1881	440,572	52,772
1891	450,396	9,824
1901	459,574	9,178
1911	461,847	2,273

The old reciprocity treaty was negotiated in 1854, and was abrogated in 1866.—Free Press.

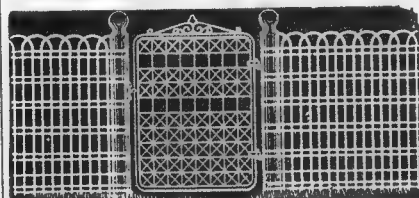
FAVORED NATION TREATIES

London, Nov. 1.—The British government is approaching Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, France, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Venezuela regarding the position of the overseas dominions under the commercial treaties of Great Britain with those countries, the object being to secure, if possible, the right for the overseas dominions to withdraw from such treaties apart from the United Kingdom. This action is in accord with the resolution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the recent imperial conference.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CURE THAT SPAVIN

or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alexandria, Ont., writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure.

"I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure."

Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Ask for "Treatise on the horse" free, or write to Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE GRADING SYSTEM

Editor, Guide:—What are we going to do to improve our present one sided grading system? We hear a great deal about the tariff on manufactured articles, which is a very important matter. But does not our unfair grading system impose an equally heavy tax upon the farmers? No doubt we lose about 25 cents on every dollar's worth we purchase, or to make it more clear a dollar has only the purchasing power of 75 cents because of our protective tariff. To the man who buys \$200 worth of manufactured articles per year there is a loss of \$50. But in selling his grain he loses from \$50 to \$75 on every car of wheat through the grading system. According to Minneapolis and Winnipeg cash quotations today he loses about \$60 per car on wheat. That is the visible loss, but through the grading system we have also an invisible loss. This is the point I wish to make clear. Compare the Minnesota grading system, which also governs the grain trade in the Dakotas, with the Manitoba grading system, and this is what we find. Manitoba 1 Nor. grade demands that it shall contain 60 per cent. of "Hard Red Fife wheat." Minnesota 1 Nor. grade demands that it shall contain 50 per cent. of "Hard wheat." Note the difference. It is safe to say that all wheat that grades 1 2 Nor. in Manitoba is eligible to a 1 Nor. grade under the Minnesota system. This is an average loss of 3 cents per bushel. Again, about 50 per cent. of wheat that grades No. 3 Nor. on Manitoba contains fully 50 per cent. of Hard wheat, which would make it eligible to a 1 Nor. grade in Minnesota. Here is a loss to the Canadian farmers of 7 cents per bushel. The other 50 per cent. of wheat that grades 3 Nor. in Manitoba will be eligible to a 2 Nor. grade under the Minnesota system. This is another loss averaging 4 cents per bushel. When you come to the lower grades the loss is greater still. Take wheat rejected for smut in Canada and it means a loss of from 6 cents to 8 cents per bushel to the farmer; in Minneapolis the same condition would mean a loss of only 1 1/2 cents, the other off grades are effected in much the same way.

Now there is another loss that needs no comparison with the Minnesota system. Under the Manitoba grading system there are 50 per cent. of strong cars in every grade and also 50 per cent. of low cars. This condition of affairs cannot be avoided under the present system, no matter how well the work of grading is done. That being the case, 50 per cent. of all our wheat is sold at a loss of from 1 cent to 3 cents per bushel. But it may be said that the Minneapolis system carries the same loss to the farmers. No, this is not correct, because the sample market in Minneapolis gives to the farmer the intrinsic value of his wheat. Practically all trading in Minneapolis is done on the sample market, but the grading system is maintained for financial purposes. It must be plain to all that until we have a sample market, carrying the advantages of the Minneapolis market, we must continue to receive less than the real value of our wheat. This was evidenced beyond all doubt when the grain dealers in Winnipeg were willing to confer, and did confer, with the Grain Growers' Association in an effort to agree on certain changes in the present system. This was a few months ago when reciprocity was in sight. But now that we cannot have free trade in grain we will hear no more about this matter from the grain dealers. What we have is good enough for them and we

can hardly blame them for remaining silent at the present time.

Some officials of the transportation companies openly said a short time ago that if we got free trade in natural products they would leave no stone unturned to bring about a sample market. It appears now, however, that a sample market is next to an impossibility, for without special binning privileges and mixing privileges, carried on according to laws made by the proper authorities, we cannot get the men to come into our market, who are necessary to make a sample market successful.

I am informed that The Grain Growers' Associations of the three provinces do not agree on all the privileges necessary for a sample market. If we cannot get a sample market now, the next best move is to have our grading system remodelled along the lines of the Minnesota system. This will meet with much opposition from the interests, for they will contend that such an action would injure the reputation of our wheat on the foreign markets of the world. We cannot blame them for taking this stand, because the changes outlined above would lessen the enormous profits of the grain dealers by



70 Acres of Flax, three feet high, on farm of J. L. and A. E. Sellers, Briercrest, Sask. Photo taken Aug. 13, 1911

millions of dollars. But the fact remains that a large amount of our grain is sold on sample on the foreign markets, where our grades do not range more than 1 or 2 cents above the American grades, as has been clearly shown in the past. Thus our grain dealers can well afford to allow our grades to reach the foreign markets 1 or 2 cents stronger than the American grades, when they have a margin of from 5 to 7 cents to play on at home. This means millions in loss to the farmers.

In the grading of barley there is also a matter that requires attention. Our system admits frosted grains in No. 3 and No. 4 barley and in some cases this makes it unfit for malting purposes. This fact makes us heavy losers on barley. The Act should be changed to read "sound," or if necessary to eliminate frosted grains from No. 3 and No. 4 barley and that all barley containing frosted grains should be put into "feed" barley. It is expected that our associations will carry this matter to the foot of the throne if necessary to secure redress. It is certain that our grading system causes a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of the West each and every year. I notice in the press a dispatch from Ottawa stating that the terminal elevators will be dealt with in Parliament very shortly. Let us hope also that such conditions as are necessary for the operation of a successful sample market will also be created at the same time.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, Man., November 8, 1911.

THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—In the last issue of The Guide I see a letter from Mr. John R. Symons in which he criticises my article on Prosperity and Land Values which appeared in your issue of August 30. I welcome this criticism by Mr. Symons, because as this and previous letters from his pen shows he has evidently given considerable thought to the important question of the taxation of land values and is anxious to arrive at the true solution of the difficult problem of the unequal distribution of wealth. Mr. Symons' objections to the single tax on land values, however, are not difficult to answer.

In his first two objections Mr. Symons says he is opposed to the single tax because it is a one-sided application of a perfectly just principle, the appropriation for public purposes of the unearned increment, and would allow the owner of millions of capital to escape untaxed. I submit, sir, that Mr. Symons is entirely wrong in this statement. The "owners of millions of capital" in almost every case have as the basis of their profits, large land holdings. Take the C. P. R. as an instance. The C. P. R. at different times has received in grants from the Dominion and Provincial governments upwards of 30,000,000 acres of land on which it has never paid one cent of taxes. Under the taxation of land values the C. P. R. would be required to pay taxes equal to the annual unimproved value of the 7,000,000 acres of this land which it still holds, and also upon its right of way, the sites of its depots and offices and upon the coal, mineral lands, and timber lands which it is preventing the public from using. The C. P. R. at the present time is paying practically nothing towards the cost of government and public improvements by which it is enabled to make its immense profits. Under the taxation of land values it would pay to the government just exactly what public improvements, the increase of population and the progress and enterprise of the people adds to the value of their property and franchises, relieving the people as a whole of their burdens to the same extent.

In his third objection Mr. Symons says the single tax will be confiscation without compensation, and cites the case of a farmer who by dint of hard labor has

money for hotels, under the belief that they will be able to make big profits by selling liquor, but if the people of any province decide that no liquor shall be sold Mr. Symons would not, I think, hold that the hotelmen have a claim to compensation for confiscation. The withdrawal of the privilege of selling liquor is a risk which the hotel man is aware of and allows for. In the same way when a man buys land he does so in the expectation of making profits through his speculation, but he knows that if the people decide that speculation in land is a bad thing and adopt the single tax he will not get the profits he anticipated.

In his fourth objection, Mr. Symons complains that it is unjust that, as Henry George says, "it would cost as much to keep a row of tumble-down shanties upon valuable land as though it were covered with a grand hotel, etc.," and asks if there is no unearned increment here. No. The profits of hotel keeping are not unearned increment. A hotel gives service and makes good use of the site on which it is built. Vacant land or land covered by tumble-down shanties gives no service, yet in this country money invested in such land gives larger profits than if it were invested in a hotel or some other building or business which would benefit the community.

As to objection No. 5, I take the liberty of disagreeing with Adam Smith's first canon of taxation:

"The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state."

A newer and better doctrine is that laid down by Henry George that we should contribute towards the support of the government according to the benefits we receive, and not according to our ability to pay. If I buy a coat, the tailor will not charge me \$5 because I am poor and charge someone else \$500 because he is rich. He will charge us both the same price if we both want the same kind of coat, but if the rich man wants a better coat, one from which he will get more benefit, he must pay more.

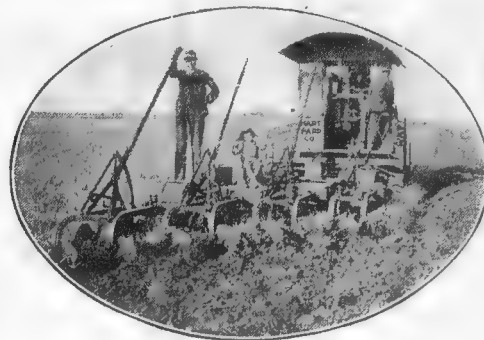
In the same way, those who benefit most by the progress and increase of the community should pay most to the community for the purpose of meeting the needs of the community. A few days ago the owner of a small piece of land in the heart of Winnipeg refused an offer of \$550,000 for his property. He secured that land some years ago for a small sum, but the growth of the city and the settlement of the country surrounding it has made the site worth over half a million dollars. Where would be the injustice if the community which has created that value took that half million dollars for public purposes? There might be some hardship if, without warning, the government suddenly swooped down and made everyone give up all the profits they have made from land speculation, but even that would only be taking back what they should never have had. But ample warning has been given. The single tax has been in the air ever since Henry George published "Progress and Poverty" in 1879. It is prominently before the people of this continent and of the whole world at the present time, and it must be reckoned with by those who are engaged in making money, which they do not earn, by land speculation. The change will surely come, but it will come gradually and we must shape our course accordingly. If in the readjustment some lose profits which they hope to make they will think it a hardship, no doubt, but if the change is for the general good of all future generations some of the present generation must be prepared to suffer.

As to the income tax, I agree that it would be a better means of raising revenues than our system of import duties, but it would not remove the evils of the land system. The income tax taxes what a man earns, the single tax taxes what a man gets without earning it.

I note that Mr. Symons agrees that speculation in land should cease, but he proposes no means of accomplishing this. The single tax will certainly stop speculation in land. There will be competition for sites, as Mr. Symons says, but the high price that competitors for a certain site will be willing to pay, will go to the government for the use of the community and not to a speculator. As has been pointed out more than once in The Guide, the raising of civic revenues in Vancouver by land value taxation has not stopped speculation there, but Vancouver takes

become possessed of a farm. But the farmer does not become possessed of a farm by dint of hard labor. He becomes possessed of a farm either as a gift from the crown (as a homestead), or by purchase. His hard labor produces crops which he sells, and improvements which will remain his property and which will not be confiscated or even taxed and which he may rent to another. Under the single tax a farmer would not have to pay a capital sum to get the use of land, and would not receive a capital sum when he ceased to use it. He would, however, pay annually what the privilege of improving and using the land was worth. He pays that now, either in a lump sum as a purchase price or in interest on a mortgage or deferred payments, and in addition pays heavy taxes, directly for local purposes and through the customs and inland revenue for federal purposes. Under the single tax he would pay only once, what he pays for the use of land going to the government and providing all the necessary revenues. The farmer, and every other industrious producer, produces sufficient during the working years of his life to provide both for his old age and his childhood, and if he is relieved of the necessity of supporting landlords, speculators and others who prey upon him through our land system he will always have enough to support himself and his family without becoming a burden upon some other producer. It is not proposed under the single tax to confiscate property. At the present time people pay large sums of

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lessen the work for yourself and family. How you can make more money and save more.

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Practical Operation. Supplementing the theoretical work,

schools of practical operation will be held at the places listed below. The dates will be announced later.

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Regina, Sask.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Calgary, Alta.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Port la Prairie, M.	Peoria, Ill.
Aberdeen, S.D.	Wichita, Kans.
Denver, Colo.	Fargo, N.D.
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only two per cent. of the value of land in taxes. To stop speculation the state must take the whole annual value, and this would be sufficient to provide for federal and provincial as well as municipal expenditures.

J. W. WARD.

THE CAR SHORTAGE

Editor, Guide:—As per your article of last week, I am writing to tell you that at Eagle Creek there have been no cars all this week and about fifty names on the car order book, with thousands of bushels on the ground.

For the first two weeks of shipping season there were plenty of cars, but lately the supply is very bad and the elevators in Asquith are in some cases 23 cents below Fort William prices on low grade wheat, of which there is a large quantity here.

The shipping point I refer to is the spur line, 9 miles north of Asquith, C.P.R., at which point we organized a unit of the Co-operative Elevator, but the C.P.R. refused us a site. I am told that the elevators in Asquith have lots of cars, but on this point I am not sure. There is yet 250,000 bushels to be shipped from here.

ALLAN R. MUDIE.
Sec.-Treas. G.G.A.

Eagle Creek, Sask.

Editor, Guide:—Rhyl is my nearest shipping point, the C.P.R. having a loading platform here. I have to cross Eagle Creek to get there, however, and last week the approach and exit to Creek was almost impassable with a load; this soft spell has restored the ford. Rhyl is 5½ miles. Kinley C.P.R. siding is my next, being eight miles away and no creek to cross, or rather two good road bridges. But we cannot get cars at Kinley for love or money. I know not why unless it is too near to Rhyl and causes delay if required to stop.

On October 23 I asked the Asquith agent (who acts for Rhyl) for 2 cars (Let me say, I gave my wife all wheat above 25 bushels to acre, and one car was for her). I have been about every day since and no car is yet in sight. The conductor last Friday on 117 Way Freight did nothing but curse me. My grain is on the ground; my payments are due and past

due; my cash is zero; my supplies suspended and a general tie-up is experienced. Have you any remedy to suggest to relieve the situation? Should be glad of any advice. Wishing you and yours success.

JOHN HOLMES.

Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

P.S.—I think the C.P.R. when engaged in the land boom during good years, should also tell of car shortage and consequent loss.

From Cartwright, Man., we are informed that for some time prior to November 3 no cars whatever were received for handling grain at that point, which caused heavy financial loss and much inconvenience. All the shipping bins in the Farmers' elevator had been full for some time, and a large number of farmers were waiting to ship. There was room for street wheat, but the farmers were all anxious to ship their own grain, many of them to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. It is stated that cars for any purpose beside shipping grain could be secured almost immediately.

UNFAIR LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—It is a poor law that does not work both ways. The manufacturer is allowed to get his raw material in free, or at a reduced tariff. At present in Alberta there is a large amount of green feed lying on the ground, not worth stacking as stock cannot be bought to feed it to. There will also be a large amount of feed wheat without a market. The tariff prevents the farmer from getting his raw material, stockers, from the only source of supply, the United States to the south of him, and men must go unemployed this winter, railroads lose valuable freight, and the people of Canada pay more for their beef, because of our absurd tariff. The manufacturer also uses his privilege of free raw material to prevent Canadians from buying Canadian machinery in England where it is so much cheaper than in Canada. How much longer will farmers submit to their unjust burdens, and take all the risks of bad seasons, while the manufacturer looks down on him?

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

Direct Legislation

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation wishes to announce that it is now prepared to make arrangements for public meetings during the coming winter. Mr. F. J. Dixon, the noted exponent of Direct Legislation, will again tour the province of Manitoba, lecturing on this important, necessary reform. Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations who desire his services should communicate at once with the secretary of the federation. With the one exception of providing a meeting place, no expense need be incurred by any organization arranging a meeting. The expenses of the speaker are borne by the federation, and free advertising posters, etc., are also furnished.

For further particulars and for literature on this vital question, write the secretary.

Subscriptions to the funds of the federation are solicited. Our work is maintained by voluntary donations, and every dollar will help to push the good work along. One dollar makes you a member and keeps you posted on the movement. If you like to make it five or ten or twenty-five, it will be money well spent.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

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Donald Forrester, First Vice-President	
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Acting under instructions from THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY, WINNIPEG, I shall offer for sale at the farm known as the Andrew Young Farm, situated on the N.E. ¼ 10-11-21 W. 1st, about eight miles from Alexander (C.P.R. main line) Manitoba, on Thursday, the 30th of November, 1911, at 10 o'clock forenoon sharp, the following:—

- (1). A large selection of the usual farm implements.
- (2). 18 work horses, 4 colts and 1 cow.
- (3). Household furniture.
- (4). The farm itself consisting of the W. ½ of 25 and N.E. ¼ of 26-11-21, W. 1st; all 16 and 22-11-21, W. 1st; N.E. ¼ 10, W. ½ 15 and S. ½ 21-11-21, W. 1st (having a large acreage under cultivation) with the valuable buildings thereon.

For further particulars and terms apply to THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY or the undersigned.

Luncheon will be served on the farm.

R. D. EVANS, Auctioneer BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

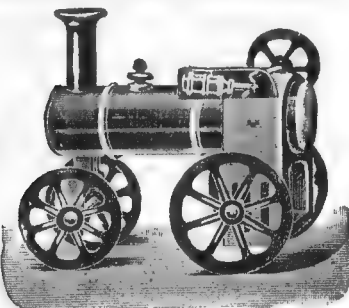
MODEL STEAMBOAT FREE

A perfect model launch, has real steam engine which propels it through water; engine has brass boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by two screws. **Given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents**, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold return us the money and we will send steamboat post free by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL**GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS**

This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. **Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents**, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for

Booklets and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money. **THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MODEL TRACTION ENGINE**GIVEN FREE**

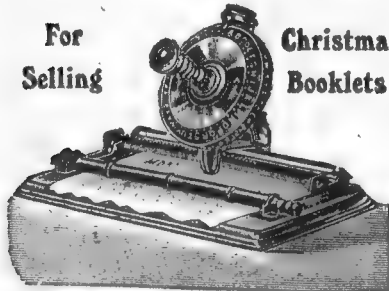
BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO. Canada Dept. Winnipeg

TYPEWRITER FREE

For
Selling

Christmas
Booklets



This dandy Typewriter, with all letters of the alphabet, figures, signs, etc., can be operated easily and does splendid typewriting; is worked on an entirely new system and is thoroughly equipped for speed. Write us now for only \$4.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised how quickly they sell. When sold send us \$4.00 and we will send Typewriter by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MAGIC LANTERN FREE FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS

New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. Write for only \$2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets to sell at 3 for 10c., each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return. **THE ART POSTCARD CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

The board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held a two day session in Trades Hall, Winnipeg, on November 1 and 2. This being the first meeting of the board since early in the summer, matters that had accumulated in the interval for the consideration of the board were disposed of and arrangements made for a vigorous campaign for organization and educational work decided on.

A distinct forward movement will be made in the direction of organizing in every community where a school house, church or hall can be secured for meetings for social and educational purposes, with a view to making these meeting places the social centre for the community. Meetings are intended to benefit not only the farmer himself but all the members of his family, and will be conducted so as to attract the young people of the community and afford them not only an opportunity to study and take part in the discussion of social and economic questions and the business side of farm life, but provide them means of recreation and amusement.

Actual Weight Shipping

A committee appointed at a former meeting in reference to granting farmers who habitually load their grain on cars over the loading platform, the privilege of shipping their last shipment for the season at actual weight to a fixed minimum, reported that Mr. Acheson, grain transportation agent of the C.P.R., promised orders will be issued to have cars for that class of shippers billed out at actual weight with a minimum of 40,000 lbs., when application was made in each case for the privilege at the time the shipper ordered his car.

Co-operative Farm Produce Sale

A special committee appointed some time ago to consider and devise a practical scheme for co-operative selling of farm produce and purchasing and distributing staple commodities, reported progress. This phase of the farmers' movement will be a prominent feature of the season's propaganda.

The president reported that complaints were made that slightly frozen barley was getting into No. 3 grade due to the wording of the specification of that grade in the inspection act, reducing its value for malting and consequently the price paid for malting purposes. The board arranged to bring the matter to the attention of the minister of trade and commerce and make the specification of No. 3 barley so as to admit nothing but "sound" barley into that grade.

Change Wheat Specifications

It was also agreed to solicit the co-operation of the western section of the council of agriculture in making a presentation to the Dominion government to change the specification of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern Manitoba wheat, the survey board, and methods of appeal from the inspector's decisions, so as to bring them more in line with similar grades of wheat, board of appeal and methods of appeal in the Minnesota inspection division.

Convention Dates

Arrangements were made to hold the annual convention in Brandon, January 24, 25, 26, 1912. This convention will be of special interest. In addition to consideration and discussion of questions which have been before the former annual meetings, new phases of the farmers' advance movement will be introduced and addresses delivered by prominent men in the movement for equitable distribution of the fruits of labor and agriculture.

A new constitution, copies of which are being sent to branches for consideration and intended to meet the requirements of the larger organization, will be placed before the convention for disposal.

Defeat of Reciprocity

The directors made the following pronouncement on the defeat of the reciprocity agreement:

"That we express our satisfaction at the attitude taken by Hon. Mr. Borden in his address to Western farmers in his recent tour through the Prairie Provinces in the matter of:

"1.—Government operation of terminal

elevators by an independent commission;

"2.—Immediate construction, government ownership and operation by an independent commission of a railway from the wheat fields of the Prairie Provinces to Hudson Bay;

"3.—An act to facilitate establishing co-operative societies;

"4.—Providing facilities for exporting chilled meat from the Western provinces;

"5.—Amendments to Railway Act to facilitate securing compensation for stock killed or injured on railway tracks;

"We confidently expect the government to implement the promises then made by Mr. Borden on behalf of the party now in power by having the necessary legislation passed at the first session of Parliament, giving effect to the above enumerated promises.

"We exceedingly regret the defeat of the reciprocal trade arrangement in natural products made between the government of Canada and the United States, but express our satisfaction that an analysis of the votes cast at the election reveals the fact that a large majority of the rural population supported the agreement.

Western Needs

"We affirm our former position that the great need of the Western farmers is:

"1.—Wider markets for their rapidly increasing output, which in grain especially will in a short time be in excess of the requirements of the United Kingdom and the natural and most convenient market for our surplus is the United States, with a population of 100,000,000;

"2.—A reduction of the excessive cost of living and the production of farm products by reducing custom duties on manufactured goods, and the entire removal of duties on food products and agricultural implements; we, therefore, strongly adhere to the proposals for relief made by the farmers' delegation to Ottawa last December, expressed in the following terms:

Favor Reciprocity

"1.—That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United

States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products; spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

"2.—Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these, and in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

"3.—We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4.—For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

"The conditions that now obtain in our grain market unmistakably demonstrate the financial loss farmers sustained in the defeat of reciprocal agreement. The spread between Canadian and United States prices of high grade wheat, oats, and barley is large—but the loss is very much greater in low grade milling wheat and feed grain, the price of which is daily being reduced to the growers for want of a market sufficiently large to steadily absorb it while at the same time the United States supplies practically an unlimited market for such grain from which we are debarred by a prohibitive tariff. The situation which has become acute will continue with more or less intensity until this barrier is removed.

"Recent legislation at Washington shows us that the remedy remains with ourselves. Those trade barriers only remain because of the attitude taken by Eastern financial and manufacturing interests—debarring the Western farmers from enjoying the great advantage which would surely come to them through access to a wider and more convenient market in the United States.—R. C. Henders, president; J. S. Wood, vice-president; R. McKenzie, secretary; R. J. Avison, W. M. Bewell, D. D. McArthur, Peter Wright, R. M. Wilson, directors."

3 Feeds for One Cent

KEEP YOUR STOCK WELL AND THRIVING ALL WINTER

With "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—The best known and most reliable Stock Food on the market. Farmers, Stockmen and Breeders all use it and praise it because it gives animals new strength and endurance—purifies the blood—improves their appearance—and at the same time, saves corn and oats, and only costs you

3 FEEDS For ONE CENT

For sale by Dealer, everywhere, and the price will be refunded if it don't save you money.

Write for copy of our "3,000 Stock Book"—the most helpful Book ever published for the Farmer and Stockman. Sent free.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Here Is What One Stock Raiser Says

DALESVILLE, QUE.

The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Please find enclosed postal notes for \$15.00, the amount of my account. I have found International Stock Food excellent for my horses and cattle, and pigs. It has given me every satisfaction, and I would not be without it. As soon as my present supply is finished I shall send a further order.

(Signed) J. V. SMITH.

WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY

Leather Manufacturers—Custom Tanning a Specialty—Ship your hides, pelts and tallow to us and receive highest market prices.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS & ROBES

A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until January 1, 1912, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

A Galloway Coat

Considering cost, is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality.

Black Robes at \$17.50

Red Robes at \$15

Black Coats at \$25

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

N.B.—We will exchange a first class robe or coat for hides allowing the best possible price.

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Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

I OWN AND WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING farms:—320 acres unimproved near Brainerd, Minn., \$11.00 per acre. First class farm with great speculative mineral possibilities. Forty acres near this farm sold for ten million dollars. 640 acres near Grand Rapids, Minn.; fine level unimproved farm within few miles of rich iron ore deposits; \$11.00 per acre. 160 acres near Glenwood, Minn.; forty acres have been cultivated; price \$16.00 per acre. 62½ acres eight miles from Grand River Sta., Iowa, rolling land, improved; \$40 per acre. 120 acres Cedar Co., Mo., ten miles west of Fairplay, well improved, fine orchard, \$35.00 per acre. 100 acres, 4½ miles north-east of Gainesville, Texas, well improved farm, \$40.00 per acre. I also own sixty or seventy carefully selected farms, both wild and improved, in Manitoba, Canada, ranging in price from ten to seventeen dollars per acre. Reciprocity would double the value of these farms. I am making these remarkable prices in order to clean them all up. Six per cent. cash discount or easy terms. These would sell quick. Write at once. Dr. Ralph, 650 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SEVERAL FARMS TO RENT OR SELL. No cash required down; only want security that crop payment will be made. A splendid chance for a pusher, and none other need apply. One farm has 400 to 500 acres ready for seeder, 200 acres second crop could be plowed for oats in spring. Grew 9,000 bushels of grain this year. Will supply half the seed to purchaser. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

GOOD THREE-QUARTER SECTION NEAR McAuley, Pleasant Hills branch of C.P.R., good house, furnace, barn, stone granary, good water, school, 240 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer-fallowed, sure cropping locality, most fenced. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Two thousand cash, easy terms. —H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 14-6

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

MUST SELL.—HAVE NO ROOM FOR OUR 4 roller feed mill, belts, pulleys and feed elevator. Only used short time. Large capacity and just what you want to chop feed profitably. No toy. Cost us \$500. Will take \$300. Farmers' Grain and Supply Company, Wauchope, Sask.

HONEY FOR SALE.—WHY NOT BUY THIS delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees? \$7.75 buys a 60 lb. can. 2 for \$15.00. F.o.b. Dominion City. —B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 14-4

FOR SALE.—SIX SHARES IN THE G.G.G. Co. \$27.50 each. —J. W. Darman, Lashburn, Sask. 12-6

EGGS WANTED.—PRIVATE CUSTOMER in Winnipeg wants crate of newly laid eggs right from farm. Box 100, Grain Growers' Guide.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. —W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. —Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man. —We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

YORKSHIRE OARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale. —J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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POULTRY AND EGGS

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTONS and S.O.W. Leghorns. \$1.50 each. Write to Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 15-6

FINE PURE BRED S.O.W. LEGHORN Cockerels from prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$1.50 each. —Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 12-C

A FEW BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from great laying strain, and choicest colors. For immediate sale. \$2.00 each. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY. When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing. —Wilton Goodman & Co., 236-238 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

A QUANTITY OF PURE MARQUIS WHEAT wanted. Write or wire price and state yield this year and if free from weeds. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE THE season's agency for D. L. Flexible Galvanized Steel Wire Mats. Best mat made and a quick seller. Splendid proposition to agents. Send 50 cents for samples and particulars (money refunded on first order). Dennis Wire & Iron Works Co. Ltd., 36 Dundas St., London, Ont.

WANTED TO HIRE.—ONE GOOD ALL round farm teamster, Canadian preferred. \$350 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furr-w Cockshutt engine gang. —Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-11

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. —O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.



CHRISTMAS Excursion Rates

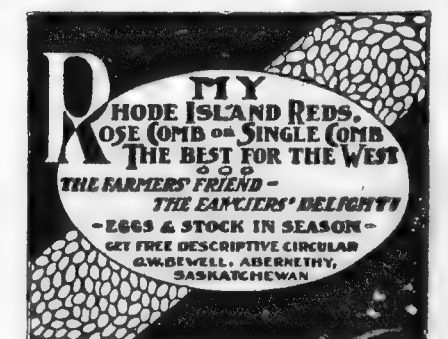
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Empress of Ireland Fri. Nov. 17
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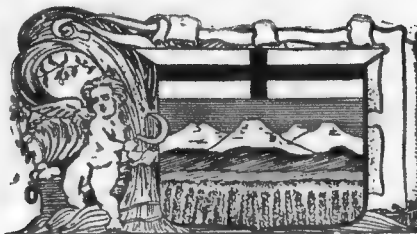
ST. JOHN-LIVERPOOL
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. F. A. was held in the Central Office, Calgary, on Thursday, November 2, 1911, there being present Jas. Bower, president; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; D. W. Warner, J. Quinsey, directors; and E. J. Fream, secretary.

A communication from a company asking the U. F. A. to assist in securing a guarantee of bonds from the Dominion government for a certain line of railway was presented. It was decided that no assistance could be granted as the Association was not in favor of the principle of guaranteeing bonds to any private company, believing that if the government decided on this step it would be as well to go a little further and have straight government ownership and operation.

Correspondence with the Dominion government in regard to the Railway Act was read and approved, and instructions given to keep working along the same lines until the relief asked for was granted.

It was decided to approach Hon. R. L. Borden on the subjects of Government Ownership and operation of Terminal Elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway, and assistance to the Chilled Meat Industry, expressing pleasure at his pronouncement on these questions and asking that suggestions from this Association be considered, these being in regard to the elevators that they be under the control of an Independent Commission, that provision be made for terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast, for Calgary to be made an order and terminal point so that the grain could be shipped either eastward or westward with a greater degree of safety and efficiency for the farmer; that line elevator operators must notify the owners of grain in store at the initial point of his intention to ship the grain to a terminal point previous to shipment, instead of after as at present, so that the owner could have the privilege of shipping either east or west. On the chilled meat question it was decided to point out that we are opposed to the government granting assistance in the shape of guaranteeing bonds, granting franchises or bonuses to any company, but that a feasible scheme could be worked out, either for government ownership or municipal ownership under some plan of government assistance and supervision, at very little expense to the country, that our suggestion is for a scheme which will mean that both the producer and the consumer is adequately protected; further, that our proposal is for a government scheme which would instal abatements through the country as feeders for an export system, or preferably, that a uniform system of municipal owned abattoirs could be established and used as feeders to the larger government export scheme.

The Secretary presented copies of letters which had been written to the government in connection with the coal strike and the temporary removal of the duty on store cattle, and his action was approved.

Several letters from different individuals and firms asking for a list of the locals or the members of the U. F. A. were presented, and after some discussion on the merits thereof, it was moved and carried,—"That we approve of the action of the Secretary in not giving information to persons or companies asking for lists of names or Unions of the U. F. A. when it is not specifically stated what this list will be used for, and further, that if in any case where this information is given and he may be in doubt as to the advisability of granting same that the communication be referred to the executive before action is taken."

In connection with the government ownership of line elevators, it was decided to present a memorial to the local government at once asking that immediate steps be taken to provide for a line of public owned elevators in the Province of Alberta, recommending that a scheme worked out along the lines of the one now in force in Saskatchewan would be the most feasible, and requesting the government to assist in getting the

Manitoba Grain Act so amended that it will be more workable for western shipments, in accordance with the report of the Elevator Committee.

It was decided further to ascertain what steps the government would be prepared to take to secure money on the credit of the province and advance it to the farmers, presumably on a first mortgage, at a rate of interest considerably less than that now charged.

The proposed Act of Incorporation will be held in abeyance for the present, pending the completion of the work of revising the constitution, as this must be a large part of the Act of Incorporation when it is applied for.

The attention of the government will be called to the present unsatisfactory plan of rural telephones.

The matter of taxation of rural lands was taken up and the Attorney-General for Alberta will be advised that the plan which has been proposed is not a fair one, and that in the opinion of the executive all rural lands should be assessed on the single tax basis, all improvements being exempt.

The proposed regulations governing the shipment of live stock were taken up, but owing to the fact that a report of the meeting held in Edmonton early in October had not been received it was decided to postpone action till the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Fertile Plains Union is keeping busy and would like to know what the prospects are for a provincial elevator system in Alberta, similar to that now in force in Saskatchewan. Another question is, would a bill providing an easier method of incorporation be received with favor by the present government? The members of our Union desire to have an elevator next fall and realize that they must begin now to take steps to become incorporated at the coming session of the legislature, unless an easier method than now obtains can be secured from the coming session of the provincial house. We hardly look for an early favorable action by the present Dominion government upon the Co-operative Bill. We favor the plan of having mutual fire insurance companies for insuring rural buildings, assessments being made when required to meet losses and operating expenses, no notes to be given. How would a proposal to amend the constitution of the U. F. A. so that the membership fee would be large enough to entitle each member to the Grain Growers' Guide be received? We hope to send in some resolutions soon for consideration at the annual convention and expect to be at Red Deer with a goodly deputation. We are eagerly looking forward for that meeting.

W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.

Bow Island, Alta.

Streamstown Union discussed the Rural Municipalities question recently and the result was the passing of a resolution favoring the present system of Local Improvement Districts being continued, but that power be added whereby the Councils will have power to impose a surtax on unoccupied or unutilized lands. In the event of Rural Municipalities we are in favor of nine in preference to sixteen townships.

EDWIN C. DAVISON, Sec'y.

Streamstown, Alta.

At the last meeting of Amisk Valley Union, held on October 28, a discussion on Direct Legislation took place and a resolution in favor of same was adopted. The question of having a regular place to hold meetings was considered, and a motion was carried arranging for a special meeting when the business for consideration will be that of devising ways and means for building a U. F. A. hall, also to take a vote on the municipal question.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

Amisk, Alta.

There was a good crowd in attendance at the last meeting of Altorado Union and plenty of enthusiasm was displayed, although we are handicapped by being so far from the railway. Our business is light at present, but in future we intend holding monthly meetings. A discussion on the municipalities question was held, but we are undecided. We are trying to secure a seed fair and also to have lectures on agriculture for the winter months. Our next meeting will have an added attraction, as our president, Mr. P. E. Baker, will deliver an address on Direct Legislation.

HARVEY MACKENZIE, Sec'y.

Altorado, Alta.

Warner Union wants information relative to a car order book. Are the local agents required to keep in use a car order book? Some are experiencing considerable trouble in securing cars and our members want to find out what they can regarding the matter. What should we do to secure immediate relief, as at present the elevators seem to have the preference?

W. L. MISENSOL, Sec'y.

Warner, Alta.

A local Union has been organized at Carlstadt with a membership of 27. The first officers elected are:—president, A. Cole; vice-president, J. Y. Clark; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Lockrem. The chances for a live and active propaganda in our district are good and we hope to have a membership of at least 100 before the end of November.

A. S. LOCKREM, Sec'y.

Carlstadt, Alta.

At the last meeting of Kasimir Union the resignations of the president and vice-president were received and accepted. Mr. A. Walker was elected president and Mr. C. Thurlow, vice-president. We are in favor of the Red Willow plan of taxation, and of the Dewberry resolution, re eight hour day and wages for local improvement work. We are also in favor of having the Central Office handle farm produce on behalf of the members. We do not endorse the proposal for government ownership of coal mines, but we think the government should see to the life and health of the miners without attempting to acquire and operate the mines.

L. L. CUTLER, Sec'y.

Sundial, Alta.

Olds Union is not dead, nor yet sleeping, but times have been so busy that we missed holding any meetings lately. The rush will soon be over now and then we will get into harness once more. At our last meeting we discussed the question of rural municipalities and a resolution was adopted favoring the present system of taxation and enlarging the size of the districts to nine townships. The flour question was then taken up and it was decided to order another car. This makes the third car this season and as we are getting the best flour everybody is satisfied. The Olds local will be heard from this winter, as we are active and have a membership list of 112.

J. E. STAUFFER, Sec'y.

Olds, Alta.

Times have been busy at Queenstown so we have not been heard from lately. We are doing good work though, and have all arrangements completed to meet the Inspector when he visits our district and reinspects the closed leases in this neighbourhood. Conditions are not too good in our district at present and for that reason some are feeling discouraged. We are a long way from the railway, and have had other drawbacks which mean plenty of determination to overcome. We are also badly handicapped over the shortage of threshing machines and a large amount of our crops are still in the stook and cannot be attended to.

JOHN GLAMBECK, Sec'y.

Milo, Alta.

Tring Union is getting down to business again and at the last meeting discussed

several important questions. We fully approve of the Initiative and Referendum petition. In regard to the cattle business the stock was practically all bought up in this district last summer at the following prices:—Three year old steers, \$50.00; two year old steers, \$40.00; yearlings, \$25.00. We have had about four buyers round, but this being a new district there are not many cattle for sale so far. We are not shipping any grain, as we are twenty miles from the railway and the farmers are therefore compelled to sell to the elevator companies. Our nearest market town is Kitscoty and the prices paid for hogs are about three cents lower than Winnipeg prices. The market for eggs, butter and potatoes is very poor. In this district the farmers are practically all going in for mixed farming. The district is young and until this summer half the land was held by the C. P. R., consequently this part is not thickly settled. We favor the Saskatchewan Municipal plan on the whole but are in favor of sixteen townships to each municipality and we consider taxation of land values would be fairest to all.

J. WESTON, Sec'y.

Lea Park, Alta.

ELECTRICITY WANTED

"In our yearly report for 1910 we stated we were flourishing like a young bay tree. Alas! our membership now is but 23 compared with 35 last year. I have just been appointed secretary-treasurer, the branch having had two changes recently and I mean to round up all the non-members. Will you be good enough to wire me vim, electric spark or any other rousing stuff, as something is certainly needed here. I would like to see this inserted in The Guide as it might do good."

The writer of the above evidently has all the vim and electric spark necessary for his particular district. One good, live man, with determination enough to say "I will" and keep on saying it, at the same time doing what he says, is worth a dozen dreamers. A man who will write as above need not fear of success, it is bound to come to him, but all the same he can depend on the Central helping him out as far as possible in making his campaign a success. If we had one man like that in every district our troubles would be at an end, for there would be a sure guarantee that the assistance, financial and otherwise, necessary to enable the different enterprises being carried out, would be forthcoming.

E. J. F

THE RURAL MUNICIPALITIES QUESTION

May I be allowed to make a few remarks re the proposed change of Local Improvement Districts into Municipalities. If this bill becomes law it will place increased responsibilities on the men elected by the people to handle the larger amounts of money which the issue of bonds will place at their disposal, and in view of the strong movement in this province towards true representative government would it not be a good thing to have the principles of Direct Legislation inserted in this bill?

It would serve a two fold purpose, first as a demonstration of the workings of Direct Legislation, and second, place the disposal of the large amounts of money which will be raised by municipal bonds in the right hands, the people who have the responsibility of repaying same in the form of taxes.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

GRAIN GROWERS!

It Pays to Ship Your Grain

TO

The Grain Growers' Grain Company

The following extract appeared in the October 19th issue of the "Brock Weekly News" It is another proof of what The Grain Growers' Grain Company is doing for the Western Farmers.

"It pays to Ship your grain"

W. B. Christopherson shipped a car of wheat to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, last week and made \$231.00 over the price offered him for the same grain at the local elevators. Some difference !

From "Brock Weekly News," Oct. 19th, 1911

Cases like these explain why our business is increasing so rapidly. In one day the past week the Company received bills from the farmers for 357 cars of grain, one hundred cars more than in any previous day in the history of the Company.

If you want the highest returns follow the crowd and ship your grain to the Farmers' Company.

For information regarding the markets or regarding shipping your grain, write to us.

Now is a good time to buy Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock. It is an A1 investment. Write for particulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary. **Manitoba**

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SERIES OF EASTERN EXCURSIONS

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tickets on sale daily December 1st to 31st, 1911, good for return within three months, stopovers within transit limits at all points east of Port Arthur.

FROM	TO Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor.	TO Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville.	TO St. John, N.B., Moncton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen.	TO Halifax, N.S.
WINNIPEG	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$ 59.50	\$ 63.45
BRANDON	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
REGINA	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
CALGARY	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
LETHBRIDGE	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
NELSON	83.25	88.25	102.75	106.70
EDMONTON	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
SASKATOON	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05

Corresponding fares from all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur and west), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta (Calgary, Coleman and east, including all branches) and British Columbia (Midway, Nakusp and east, including branches in Kootenay district), also corresponding fares to all stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING CARS AND DINING CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

For full information as to fares, train service, tickets and sleeping car reservations, apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent or write to

C. B. FOSTER

General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

The Confessions of a Managing Editor

Continued from Page 7

word I was wanted in the business office. On my way out of the city room my financial reporter called to me, saying:

"I understand the old man has promised to leave the city in the dark on the question of lighting."

"What makes you think so?"

"I heard it just now in the office of his stock broker. They had him over there this morning."

On arriving in the business office, I was highly complimented by the publisher for my story on the lighting monopoly.

"You might get some further information along this line," he said, "and have it ready for me when I return. I'm going out of town for two weeks. Meanwhile, see to it that nothing is printed on lighting."

On his return I submitted an astounding array of figures which showed how deep we were in the grip of the lighting company, together with an inside account of their high dividends, inflated stock, etc. My friend the publisher appeared to be highly pleased. He took all the facts into his private office for a further consideration. Let me see—he has had them under consideration now for nearly ten years! Oh, yes, I came near forgetting: his stock broker is a leading advertiser!

In our city we have a Woman's League. It is a league for the betterment of social and living conditions. Of course such a thing should not be, but what are women to do? Upon this occasion they looked into the question of department store hours for working girls. They found the girls of our town working beyond a reasonable time—that is, too many hours a week, especially in the holiday season. Other cities were bad enough, but none equalled ours. What was to be done?

The Woman's League went to the Legislature for reform. They were opposed by the merchants. It was a good news story. Indeed, some of the facts brought out by the women were even

sensational. At any rate, their story touched the heart of our veteran legislative reporter, and he even went so far as to say:

"For Heaven's sake, old man, print their story in full!"

The Woman's League waited upon me with the full text of their argument, requesting us to publish the facts. I promised to do the best I could for them.

What the Woman's League Got for Butting In

Now right here, it might be mentioned, the department store is our best friend—that is, our best advertiser. There are several in our town. One alone pays in something like \$1,000 a month. This, too, in the dull season! So I submitted the Woman's League argument to the business office; in short, to the publisher himself.

He looked over the copy.

"These women who think they know how to run a department store ought to be at home looking after their children," he said. "They make me tired. For instance, take this woman at the head of the list. She's the worst of all. She's an old busybody!"

"How much of their argument do you want me to run?" I said.

"Not a line of it," he answered. "I'll take care of it myself to-morrow in the editorial columns."

He did so. His editorial scolded the Woman's League for interfering in what he said wasn't their business. He made no mention of the facts gathered by them, of the long hours for the little girls, of child labor, etc. On the contrary, his editorial praised the leading department store men for their thoughtfulness in keeping their stores open late!

The argument of the Woman's League, which they had left with me, I returned, under orders, with the following remark: "Owing to the small amount of space, we are unable, unfortunately, to find space for your enclosed argument."

Sincerely yours, THE MANAGING EDITOR.
It pays to advertise! At least, so runs a little refrain sung day after day by the business office. Their song appears in the form of a one-line advertisement scattered throughout the paper. How well it pays may be seen in still another

case at hand. This time the officer of the Board of Health came to us for help in a campaign for cleaning up back yards. He brought a number of photographs showing the disgraceful condition of back yards—principally in the business district. He went to the publisher himself, and the publisher sent for me. We three looked over the photographs together.

"Splendid," said the publisher. "We'll run a good story on it Sunday. It's just the kind of a story we like. It shows the people we are alive to civic pride!"

Friends of the Paper

The publisher himself picked out three of the best photographs; that is, three showing the worst conditions. Then he turned to the city official.

"Now tell us where these back yards are," he said, "so that we can actually describe the condition. Let us begin with this one," and the publisher picked out what he considered the worst of all.

"That is behind the Jones' store," said the city official.

The publisher put the Jones photograph in the discard.

"No," he said, "we can't use that one. The Jones store is a friend of the paper."

A friend in this case meant a good advertiser.

So instead of the Jones back yard the publisher chose another one, and the following Sunday we gave up half a page to "The Disgraceful Condition of Our City Back Yards!" We mentioned names and, besides giving a pen picture of the scenes, showing actual photographs!

On looking over the page on that Sunday morning my eye was attracted to a little business office card at the bottom of the page, which read:

"It Pays to Advertise!"

Meanwhile, maybe you wonder what kind of a paper I am getting out? Needless to say, in all these ten years I have done the best I could under the circumstances. I am still doing the best I can—for a man who can't quarrel with his bread and butter.

Three Cardinal Principles

If you remember, when I took charge the publisher said he wanted me to keep in mind three things:

First, a clean family paper.

Second, a certain moral responsibility to the public.

Third, a paper that takes an active part in city affairs.

Now, as a matter of fact, do we print a clean paper? A paper that can be read by the younger people in any self-respecting family?

No doubt if you were to see our news columns you would feel easy in this respect, and yet as I look over the issue now on the desk before me I see, side by side with our carefully edited news, column after column of specialist and patent medicine advertising, in which an appeal is made not only to men and women but to boys and girls. All the quack remedies are there—all of those upon which Collier's turned the searchlight of truth! Everything, from Pinkham to Pink Pills for Pale People, or Post of Postum. There's a reason, of course. There's a reason also for the specialist advertising—the "loss of vitality" and "derangement" reading matter, upon which our readers, young and old, may feast their eyes day after day, year in and year out. Is such an association altogether without its effect upon boys and girls? Is such disgusting reading matter fit for a clean family paper? If my police reporters were deliberately to smuggle in this kind of writing I would have them discharged on the spot. But there—all this advertising is financial food for the business office, and, of course, one can't quarrel with his bread and butter.

Moral responsibility?

Believe me, we try to keep in mind the duty we owe the public, and yet again, as I look over this latest copy now before me, I further see a few things against which, if I had the opportunity, I would warn any one of our 50,000 readers.

In the first place, let us pass over without comment the special column devoted to clairvoyants, palmists, card readers, fortune-tellers, etc. They are all with us, but compared with the out-and-out crooks, these fakers are a simple lot. Instead, let us look upon the page opposite, where we have the display advertising of three loan sharks—those sleek human ferrets who suck out the lifeblood of the poor. You know of them?

PICKLED POSTS OPLAR

For Fencing

Because of the demand for these posts for Spring Delivery, it will be necessary for us to close our order lists on November 30th next. If you wish any further information, write us immediately and it will be cheerfully given.

These posts are as advertised, and, judging by the quantity already ordered, the Western farmer has recognized an opportunity to supply a long-felt want.

These posts are estimated to last 20 year.

Write today if you wish to ensure prompt Spring Delivery.

THE
Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.
Creosoting Dept.
WINNIPEG CANADA

SKATES PRICED FROM 50c. to \$5.00

Boots, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Etc.

Our Catalogue is free. Write to-day and get your order in early.

PLANET BICYCLE CO., 69 Queen St. E., Toronto.

The HOME Original Charter BANK 1854 of CANADA

Quarterley Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending 30th of November, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1911

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

It is their method to exact anywhere from 10 per cent. to 120 per cent. a year on loans. If you fail in one payment, you sign a new loan, and the rate of interest goes up. But let me cite an actual case.

Three years ago a poor woman, in need of money to pay the funeral bill of an only child, read one of their advertisements in our paper, went to them, and took out a loan of \$25, promising to repay \$30 at the rate of \$2.50 a week. On certain weeks she failed to make her payment, and as a result the agency encouraged her to take out new loans, under threat of arrest, exposure, etc. She signed the new loans, each time agreeing to pay a still greater sum. Last winter she came to my desk with tears in her eyes, and wept out her story. She had paid the loan company something like \$175, and still owed them \$30 on the original loan!

My first impulse was to run down the loan shark, and then, fortunately in time, I remembered it was in our own paper she had been snared by him. He was an advertiser, and then I also remembered a managing editor couldn't quarrel with his bread and butter! One other case of moral duty!

This time it is the reading notice. Perhaps you don't know what a reading notice really is? It is so innocent! Yet how vicious! As we know it, in the editorial room, a reading notice is an advertisement cloaked in the ordinary type of the news, and it is printed in the news columns. How can one tell the difference? In our paper there is no way of telling.

So it happens that a certain reading notice in the paper at hand is, to all intents and purposes, a telegraph news item. It is dated Arizona, with an ordinary news heading, etc. As a matter of fact, this particular copy came from our special representative as he calls himself, a man who rakes up foreign advertising as opposed to our city and State advertising. The Arizona item is typical of the kind he fills our columns with. It tells of the discovery of a new gold mine, which gives promise of a wonderful vein. That is all. Still, that is enough. The seed is planted. Next Sunday our advertising manager will carry half a page devoted to this gold mine in Arizona, with shares offered to the public—shares promising to pay anywhere from 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. within a year, and after that untold wealth—I fancy, for the boomers!

Does the tale of the gold mine end here? Not quite. If you read the half-page advertisement carefully, you will see it tells the reader to keep in touch with the gold-mine stock by reading the financial news column. A few days later there will be an item in the financial column booming Arizona mine stock. The item will have all the earmarks of bona fide news. It will be in the regular column signed Observer. Observer? Who is he? I don't know myself. All I know is the Observer is sent to us daily by our special advertising agent. Some of it is news, some of it.

In a recent article in "The Outlook" Theodore Roosevelt calls attention to those financial frauds, of which the Arizona mine is an ordinary sample. Of late the Post Office Department has put a few of them out of business, after these few had scooped in \$80,000,000! One-third of this \$80,000,000 is said to have been spent in newspaper advertising. Think of it! \$25,000,000 the tribute of poor people into the pockets of newspaper publishers!

We have had our share! Have we ever played an active role for public welfare? Have we ever sided with the people against the vested interests? Yes, there was a time some years ago when we voiced a popular cry against the trolley company. There was a reason.

At this time I had been on the desk long enough to know where my bread and butter came from. Part of it, I knew, came from the trolley company in the form of advertising. Part of it came to the business office in the form of free tickets. Then one morning some poor fellow citizen, who could not even spell correctly, wrote me a letter, complaining of the poor service on his trolley line. He said it was intolerable. I thought of our advertising and the free trolley tickets. I threw his letter away. You see, in my fight with the Giant Despair, I had been beaten once too often. But there—I am forgetting. What is there to apologize for?

On second thought, however, I took the letter from the floor and went to my friend the publisher with an idea. My

Continued on Page 21

EXCURSIONS

TO ALL POINTS
IN
ONTARIO, QUEBEC,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

DAILY DURING
DECEMBER
RETURN LIMIT, THREE
MONTHS.

WINNIPEG TO
Stratford, Guelph, London,
Woodstock, Owen Sound, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto,

Lindsay, Peterboro, \$42
Port Hope, Trenton
Belleville, Kingston, Brockville
Pembroke, Ottawa, \$45
Montreal

\$40

Proportionately Low Fares from Western Canada to Eastern Canadian Points

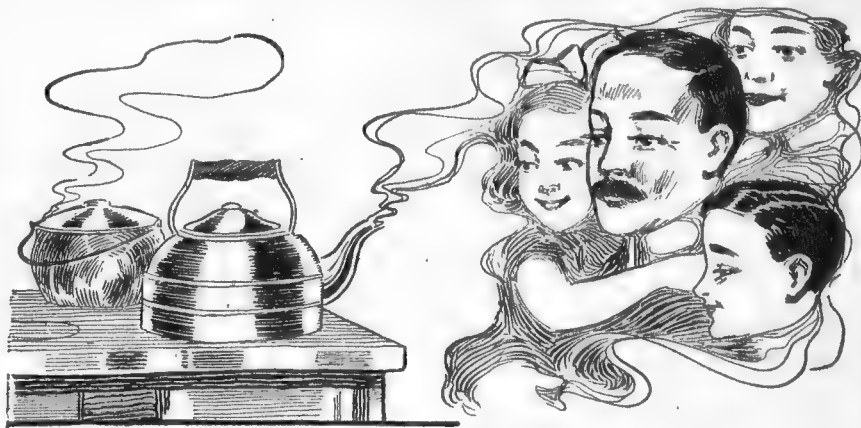
Excursions to the Old Country

Daily, November 19 to December 31st; return limit 5 months. Special low fares to Atlantic Seaports. Through Tourist Cars from Edmonton, Alta., to Portland, Me., direct to Dock of connecting steamers, via Grand Trunk Pacific, Winnipeg, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway System. Electric Lighted Sleepers and Dining. Attractive Route, Smooth Road-bed, Double Track.

W. J. QUINLAN
Dist. Passenger Agent.
260 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
Phone: Main 7098

See Niagara Falls

Rates, Reservations, and Tickets
from Agents and Train Agents.



Home Ties

"East, West, home's best"—In the circle around the kitchen fireside, pots and pans and poetry are mingled. You want cheer and service, cosiness with economy, efficiency with endurance—and these combined essentials are found in

Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges

All the vital needs of the stove—the symbol and centre of family life—are found in these ranges. Its durability is the pride of the makers. Gurney-Oxford stoves grow up with the children.

Economy is guaranteed by the marvellous Oxford Economizer. It holds the heat without attention. 20% of your fuel saved, and nerve-force past reckoning.

Baking success is assured by the Divided Flue—a centre strip which passes over the top of the oven, causing the heat to deflect and extend evenly over the entire oven surface.

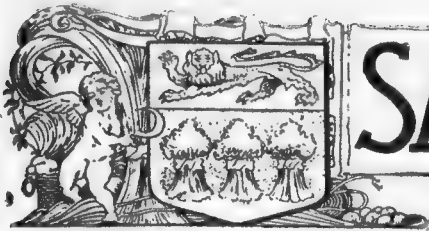
Another patented constructive feature is the Reversible Grate provided with the interlocking prongs that allow free access of air. No clinkers or ashes can accumulate. These are easily disposed of by means of the patent hearth which is lifted up instead of out, a great recommendation to the neat housewife.

Added to utmost utility is a handsome outward show to which no cut can do justice. If your dealer cannot supply you, write our nearest branch. Ask for free booklet.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited
TORONTO
Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg,
Calgary, Vancouver.



TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans Nutana.

District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairview; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

THE ORGANIZATION PLAN

The following has been sent out to our district directors, and in order to better enable the local officers to assist them, we publish it for their information. All those wishing to co-operate, should communicate with their respective district directors.

District Directors:—

Dear Sir:—You will note by the report adopted at the recent directors' meeting, a copy of which has been sent you, that the district directors, of whom there are eight, are to be responsible for the organization in their respective districts, with such help as they may get from the directors-at-large, and from the central office.

They are expected to make whatever work they do pay its way, that is, to secure enough new annual members and life members, with such other help as locals will give, so that the association will not be worse off financially in the current year for whatever effort is put forth. Every life member secured, adds \$2.00 to the current account, and every annual member 50 cents, so that any day you secure 5 life members or 20 annual members, you add \$10.00 to the current account, and we wish to strengthen our financial as well as numerical position, but as soon as it is discovered that any outlined campaign will put the association in debt, steps should be immediately taken to avert such a result. All our efforts should tend towards our mutual educative affinity.

You are doubtless well aware that the Central Association has not a large sum of money for distribution, fifty cents per member not being much for the upkeep of a central office. If this were all to be spent by organizers what would we run a central office with? But we are rather trying to organize a force, and store up sufficient energy and skill to work with, we are trying to build a machine to reap with by-and-by, incidentally clearing up things as we pass along. The motive power is not in the central, but in the local associations.

A statement is attached showing as near as possible, the outline of your territory, and where the associations are located in your district, to enable you to lay out a propaganda to suit yourself. Under separate cover a number of bills have been mailed to you; should you desire to use them, fill them in to suit your purpose.

J. Robinson is director for crop district No. 1, comprising that territory lying west of the Manitoba boundary to range 18 west of the 2nd meridian and south of township 22 to the U. S. boundary.

J. R. Symons, of Fairview, is director for crop district No. 2, comprising that territory lying directly west of district No. 1 to range 9 west of the 3rd.

T. Wood, of Covington, is director for crop district No. 3, comprising that territory lying immediately west of No. 2, to the western boundary of the province.

J. F. Reid, of Orcadia, is director for crop district No. 4, comprising that territory lying directly west of the Manitoba boundary, north of district No. 1, to township 42.

Macbeth Malcolm, of Hanley, is director for crop district No. 5, comprising that territory directly west of No. 4 up to range 9 west of the 3rd.

Dr. T. Hill, of Kinley, is director for crop district No. 6, comprising that territory directly west of No. 5 to the western boundary of the province.

Thomas Cockrell, of Melfort, is director for crop district No. 7, comprising that portion of territory directly west of the Manitoba boundary and all north of township 42.

Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, is director for crop district No. 8, comprising that territory immediately west of No. 7 to range line No. 9 west of the 3rd.

A. J. Greensell, of Denholme, is director for crop district No. 9, comprising that territory immediately west of No. 8 to the western boundary of the province.

Look up last week's Guide for Mr. Partridge's report, and in this week's Guide for a report of our directors' meet-

ing. Acquaint us "at once" with any plans you may wish to carry out, so that we may assist you as much as possible. Send us reports of all meetings. Send life membership fees and any other fees received, belonging to the central, to this office as quickly as possible after receipt of same. Kindly write names and places distinctly.

Any further information you may require, we will endeavor to supply on application.

I trust this idea will meet with your approval, and that you will be able to devote some time to this work. If not, write us and state your position and oblige.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN.

INVERMAY AT WORK TO-DAY

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—The Invermay brethren held a meeting to-day with about 15 members present. "Organize, educate and co-operate" was the keynote of the meeting. It was decided to have a Grain Growers' Banquet some time in February and to invite some good speakers to address the people on the interests of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. Can you suggest any good speakers close by in our district? We would be glad to have any help along this line. I think it would be a great stimulus to each sub-association to visit back and forth as much as possible during the winter months and exchange views.

Arrangements were made for our annual meeting to be held on Saturday, December 2, at 2.30 p.m. The members here are taking an interest in local affairs and are striving to do what they can to improve municipal affairs. With best wishes from the Invermay Association, I remain,

(Sgd.) H. A. LOUCKS, Sec'y.
Invermay, Sask.,
Nov. 4, 1911.

Good, Good, work away. Write J. F. Reid, Orcadia.—J. F. Reid, Note.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Sec'y Grain Growers' Association,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Could you kindly furnish me with a copy of The Manitoba Grain Act. If not, could you tell me where I could secure one, and oblige.

(Sgd.) T. HUMPHREY.
Parkbeg, Sask.
Nov. 7, 1911.

Sure!! We mailed this at once. Billed him with 25 cents.

If at every shipping point there was an Association regular meeting, and at the beginning of each shipping season, this Act was run through clause by clause, until every member was thoroughly acquainted with its provisions, and each Association had a weigh scale there of its own, there would be more members, more money, and less grain stolen.

OFF FOR BONNIE SCOTLAND

Oh, Idaleen—Oh, Idaleen—
What might have been—
What might have been—
What is writ is writ,
We have writ,
We hope it will do a bit,
Idaleen will make up yet.

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Sir:—I am enclosing postal note for \$1.65 for payment of two membership tickets and reports sent to us some time ago. We haven't had a proper place to meet in all summer. I hope Idaleen will wake up again this winter and have even a more successful season than last one. I am retiring from sec-treas. as I am going a trip to Scotland. Write the new sec-treas. and tell him to wake up his district. A letter from you can do a lot.

(Sgd.) JAS. MCGREGOR.
Idaleen, Sask.
Nov. 6, 1911.

HONESTY IN BUSINESS

"Are successful business men, as a class, honest?" is a question which is receiving considerable attention in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia. Keen interest in the subject was aroused by a statement reported to have been made in the city of brotherly love, by the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, of the City Temple, London, that "no successful business man of modern times can be honest." Philadelphia, being a city containing a large Quaker element, among which is to be found numerous merchants who have been very successful in business, conducted on what they consider principles of the strictest integrity, has resented this statement and the Rev. Dr. Collyer, one of the oldest and most highly thought of local ministers, has replied as follows: "If successful business men were not universally honest the country would go to the devil in short order."

"Here are two diametrically opposed statements made by two ministers of wide experience and high character. What is the public to think? Are successful business men as black as the Rev. Reginald John Campbell has painted them or are they not? Does successful business life really rest on a basis of trickery, fraud, deceit and down right dishonesty? Whether a man can, by legitimate methods, pile up millions upon millions of dollars is doubtful; but a little reflection will soon bring a reasonable man to the conclusion that it is not difficult for an honest man to be successful in business."

Well! is not legitimately successful honestly successful? All Western cities, however, are not Quaker cities. Once a man secures \$500,000, if he invests this for 40 years, allowing the interest to accumulate, he would have \$8,000,000. We are told that money doubles itself in ten years. He may secure this \$500,000 by legitimate speculation and any kind of legitimate purchase in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. But are not our standards of legitimacy, slightly wrong, consequently our ideas of honesty? A few good wideawake local Grain Growers' Associations meeting regularly, might throw some light on the matter and discover a remedy. It must be clear that this interest accumulation must cause numberless people to pay tribute. Nevertheless there has for a long time been a question on the issues raised by Rev. R. J. Campbell. As Tennyson has said: "These are the days of advance, The works of the men of mind, When who but a fool would have faith In a tradesman's ware or his word. Is it peace or war? Civil war as I think. And that of a kind the viler As underhand, not openly bearing the sword."

A DRIVE AT FARMERS' BUSINESS HONESTY

The following was clipped from a recent issue of a Methodist Sunday School paper.

"A farmer sold a load of corn in a town one day. When it was weighed he slyly stepped on the scales, and then drove off to unload. When the empty wagon was weighed he took good care not to be on it, and congratulated himself that he had cheated the buyer in good shape. The grain dealer called him in, and after figuring up the load paid him in full.

"As the farmer buttoned up his coat to go out, the buyer kindly asked him to smoke with him, and then talked over his crops and the price of hogs, and the likelihood of the Maple Valley Railroad building up that way, until the farmer fairly squirmed in his chair with uneasiness about his chores at home.

"At last he could stand it no longer, and he said he must go. The dealer quietly said that was not to be thought of; that he had bought the farmer at full weight and paid him his own price, and that he would do what he pleased with his own property.

"The farmer saw that he had indeed

sold himself, in one sense at least. He acknowledged his cheating and compromised the affair. Now when he markets his grain, he does not stand on the scales or sell himself with his load.

"A good many men sell themselves at a still cheaper rate. The man who drinks, sells himself to sin and Satan at a price ridiculous to contemplate."

It would be only fair to farmers to show present conditions, by reproducing the following clipping from a Winnipeg daily paper, which will not likely appear in a Sunday School paper, and show how farmers are sold whether they get on the scales or not:

"Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—Nearly a dozen city coal dealers will appear in the police court tomorrow morning on the sworn information of Market Supt. Ridd, charged with giving short weight from the city, thirty pounds all the way up to four hundred. The names of the firms are as follows:—Mackie & Co., J. G. Hargraves, D. E. Adams, T. Robinson, Halliday Bros., Harstone Bros., Portal Coal Co., and the Central Wood & Coal Co." (not to mention the elevator men's fine for infractions of the Grain Act.)

QUITTING LUMBER BUSINESS

"Edmonton, Nov. 7.—One of the most influential lumbermen in the district in the person of John Walters, of the Strathcona Mills, will almost certainly make no preparation this winter for next summer's lumber sawing. Mr. Walters states as his reason the fact that he cannot afford to compete with American lumbermen who are alleged to be shipping their material into the prairie markets at a figure that is no higher than the logs cost him delivered at his local mills, which means that he has been operating at a steady loss. The lumbermen of Oregon and Washington have been accumulating mill products for the last twelve months and with a view to securing a Canadian market they are delivering their goods in Saskatchewan at a price of \$13 a thousand. The lumber merchant says that he will devote his energies this winter in getting out railway ties, for which the returns are cash, while those obtained in the lumber business are to a large extent credit."

After reading the above clipping, who will question the power of the lumber combine? Wages are higher than ever, freight rates are no less, yet Americans can put the lumber in for \$13 per thousand. Our people will note what they have been paying for lumber, and the difference between what they pay and \$13 is evidently the price of keeping up our protected Canadian lumber concerns to sell us our own lumber, and still we farmers cannot take time to agree to put a few farmers into our legislative houses, or time to meet in a local association and secure proper information or discuss ways and means to evade being imposed on in this matter. Truly as a lamb that is led to slaughter being dumb and opens not his mouth, if we have not been led likewise to the slaughter, we have been led to the shearing; and though not dumb we did nought but kick, as we were regularly shorn. A few up-to-date local Grain Growers' associations might discover a way to evade this also.

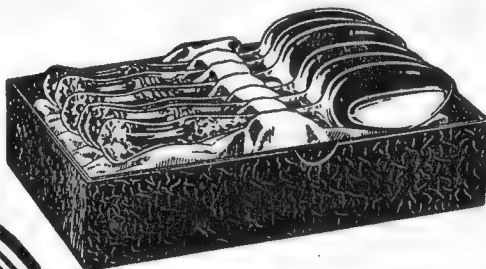
Perhaps the man who talks so much about the independent life of the farmer, never tried it; crops are bossy things, not to mention wives and weather.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING NOW

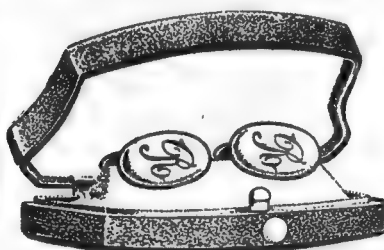
Would you like your Christmas money to stretch further than it ever did before? Then make this a Delivery-paid Christmas, by buying everything you want from The Simpson Store. Here are some amazing values, the prices representing exactly what you pay at your nearest station.



B5-8834.—This Man's 17-Jewel Watch in a sterling silver open-face case for \$5.95, is remarkable value. It's fitted with the Simpson special nickel movement, which you will find reliable. The case is a thin model, neither heavy nor bulky in the pocket. Purchase one of these watches for personal use or for Christmas giving. Write for it to-day. **Price, delivered.. \$5.95**



B5-8835.—Give half a dozen Roger's Silver-plated Tea Spoons, packed in fancy lined box. Your gift will be appreciated. Dainty floral design. **Price per half dozen, delivered99**



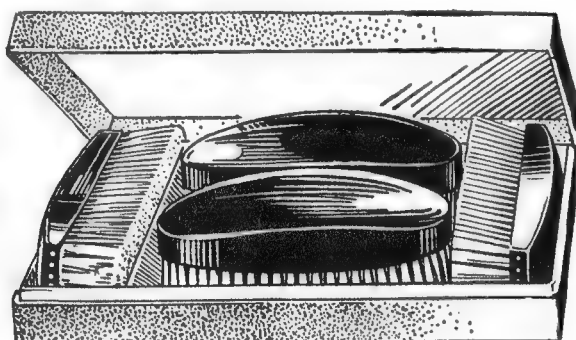
B-8840.—Gold filled, Roman finished Cuff Links. \$1.00 value for **.39**

B8841.—Sterling silver Cuff Links. 50c. value for **.29**

NOTE.—Send your order early and we'll engrave any letter free of charge.



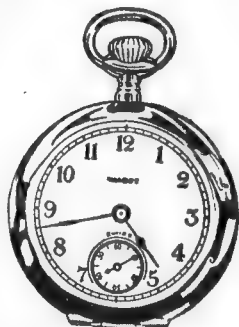
Y-8842.—This splendid Black Velvet Bag is quite correct. Inside is a small purse for coins. Excellent gilt frame, durable cord handle, dainty tassels. **Price, delivered \$1.25**



HT-8843.—Men's four-piece Brush Set. Two REAL ebony wood military brushes with 13 rows of hand-drawn bristles, and a hat and cloth brush to match. Warranted solid backs. Regular \$3.00. **Price, delivered \$1.98**



A-8838.—This pretty tailored Lace Bow is made of Plauen Irish lace with double bow of lawn at the back. Very dainty and usually sold for 25c. **Price, delivered15**

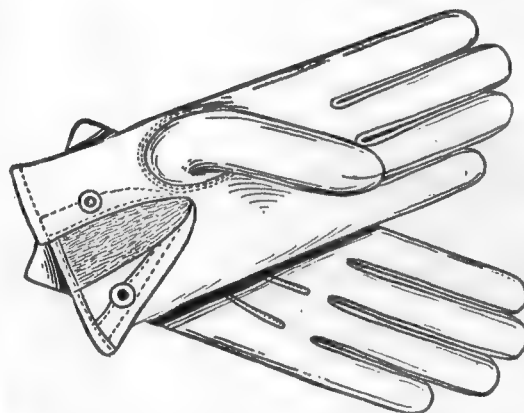


B5-8836.—Here's sterling value in a Sterling Silver Watch for women. Inside the case, (on which, by the way, we'll engrave any script monogram,) is a 7-jewel, nickel Swiss Lever movement. This splendid watch can be worn as a chatelaine or in leather wristlet. **Price \$5.85 delivered.....**

B5-8837.—Leather Wristlet for above watch, in tan or black. **Price, delivered35**



A-8839.—“Dutch” Collar, made from very fine Plauen Irish crochet work. Regularly sold at 35c. Better order a half dozen. They'll make pleasing Christmas gifts. **Price, delivered .18**



FM-8844.—No article for a man is more acceptable at Christmas time than gloves. These are splendid winter gloves of tan, suede leather, with warm wool lining and one dome fastener. They are strongly made and perfectly finished in every detail. Sizes 7 to 9½. We have several thousand pairs to sell, but at this very low price, it will be wisest to send your order at once. **Price, delivered .59**

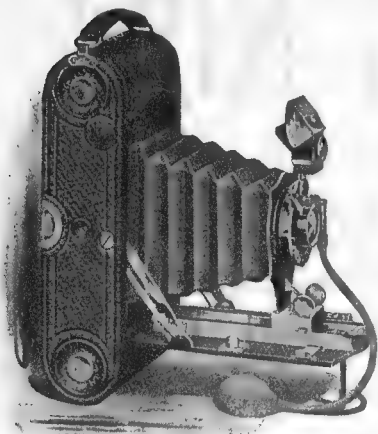
We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, **WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.**

The
Robert

SIMPSON
TORONTO

Company
Limited

Kodaks



Headquarters for Everything Photographic
Write for our Illustrated Catalogue

Steele Mitchell, Limited

213 Rupert Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

Away with all Horns and Stands

Here is the FIRST

Hornless

Grafonola

At a moderate price

JUST OUT—BE UP-TO-DATE

COLUMBIA

\$39.80

including 8 double records (16 selections) of
your own choice.
Pay \$7.80 down and \$4.00 Monthly



with strong double spring motor, acoustic tone
walls, ten inch turn table, tapering tone arm,
and latest watch case reproducer. Magnificent
tone and value.

Light and compact, no loose parts.

Other outfits at \$29, \$58, \$80, etc. Easy pay-
ments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nordica, Bonci, Mary Garden, Alice Neilson,
Kubelik, Cavaliere, Bismpham, etc., sing and play
for the Columbia Disc Graphophone only

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thou-
sand machines we sold last year when we were
selling all makes, 994 were disc, and of these 887
were Columbia disc.

Be sure its a Columbia.

Double disc records, two different selections 85c.
Imported English, Irish, Scotch Records now ready.
Once try the new Columbia Records, you'll never
buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone,
longest life guaranteed. Gold moulded cylinder
records. Two minutes, 23c.; four minutes, 45c.
Columbia indestructible cylinder records, two min-
utes, 45c.; four minutes, 65c.

We have all makes of second-hand machines at
bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade.
Forty styles of pianos; 30,000 records.

Call or write for interesting graphophone his-
tory, and free booklet.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph House in Canada
Wholesale and Retail

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

The Confessions of a Managing Editor

Continued from Page 19

idea was to get at the truth in regard to the trolley service, print letters if we got them, and carry on a campaign for the people. I feared if we did not do it some other paper would. To my astonishment the publisher quietly said:

"A good idea! Go ahead!"

The following day we came out with a display headline, telling the truth about the road—how cars were run hap-
hazard, how they were overcrowded, how complaints were ignored, etc. We kept up the campaign all that week, in which time numberless people stopped me on the street, saying: "Splendid!"

We got hundreds of letters indorsing our stand. Some of them even asked if we weren't afraid of the trolley corporation? Weren't we getting free tickets?

To tell the truth, I wondered myself, and then at the end of the second week I got orders from the publisher to print no more about the trolley. Had the service grown better? Not at all! On the contrary, the company had seen fit to ignore the entire campaign.

For a solution, I went to the business manager, who, when he saw what information I wanted, broke into a grin.

"Probably you didn't know it," he said, "but your idea of trolley campaign came in the nick of time."

"How?" I said.

"Well, of late, the old man and the advertising agent of the road have been having a fine row over rates, and the company took out their ad. The agent accused him of playing a regular hold-up game. But it's all right now."

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, they've gotten together again and signed a new contract. Of course, that ends our trolley campaign for the people."

"There's a reason," I said to myself.

One other time only, as I now recall it, we took what appeared to be a fearless stand. On this occasion we joined with Collier's in its war on the patent-medicine grafters. This time the fearless thing was done by the publisher himself.

Previously, it seems, I had deliberately printed something which should not have been printed—from an advertising point of view. The upshot of it was, thereafter I was to do as I was told or else walk the plank. I still needed the bread and butter, and I promised to obey.

"Remember now," said the publisher at parting, "if I ever give you an order, I want it carried out just as I give it. I don't ask you to reason for me. I know what I want done, and all I ask is for you to do it."

A few days later the publisher showed me a letter written him by a friend, a fresh-air-club man. This letter asked the publisher kindly to republish an article in a certain outdoor magazine on the subject of consumption. With the letter came a copy of the outdoor magazine. The publisher handed me both, saying:

"Now look after this for me, will you? The article my friend speaks of you will find in this copy of the magazine. Please see that it's reprinted and that a copy is sent my friend. Incidentally, here is a chance for you to remember what I said about orders. You haven't forgotten?"

"No, I haven't forgotten," I answered. "Very well," he said. "Now don't let me have to speak of this again. Get it into the paper as soon as you can."

From the Old Man

I took the letter and the magazine to the editorial-room, and gave them to a copy-reader with orders to write a display heading and a brief introduction.

"This comes from the old man," I said. "Tell Mooney to use, will you, the first chance he gets."

Mooney was then our composing-room foreman.

My copy-reader did as he was told, and the matter passed out of my mind until a few days later, when Mooney himself stood before my desk.

"I've got a couple of columns out there to fill in a hurry," said he.

"Put in that reprint on consumption."

"I've got it in," he answered.

"Send it down then."

"I was just going to when I happened to see what it's about. Do you know what it is?"

"No. All I know is the old man gave me orders to see that it gets into the paper right away."

"I'll bet he never read it," went on Mooney.

WALTHAM Watch



No gift is quite so eloquent of friendship as a fine watch. No watch graces the sentiment so perfectly as a high grade Waltham Watch.

"Riverside" on the movement of a Waltham guarantees the highest expression of the watch-makers' art, and a time piece of superior accuracy. Made in thin up-to-date models of exquisite design and workmanship. To make the gift perfect, make it a WALTHAM. Ask your Jeweler.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Send for descriptive booklet of various Waltham movements.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, Montreal, Canada

"What is it?" I said. "An article on consumption, isn't it?"

"It's Collier's attack on the patent medicines," he said.

"Yes," said the copy-reader. "The article I headed up was an expose of the fake drug cures. It was a reprint from Collier's."

"Do you want to run that?" said the foreman.

"I haven't any option in the matter," I said.

"Hadden't you better speak to the old man about it?"

"No, he isn't here to be spoken to," I answered. "He's up north—fishing trip."

Mooney began to grin.

"What's the joke?" said I.

"It's by Samuel Hopkins Adams. You know that fellow, don't you? You know how he soaks 'em?"

"Yes, but what of it?"

"Well, the joke is: Lydia's on that page, and I've put Sam up against her!"

"Lydia?"

"Yes, our old friend, Lydia Pinkham. You know she calls for top of column, next to pure reading matter. Shall I send 'em down together?"

"Yes."

So into the world went Lydia, flanked by Samuel, and that day our readers saw the following fearless headline:

FAKE CONSUMPTION CURES

Some of the Harmful "Remedies" Offered the Public

In the next column one might read:

BACKACHE—"THE BLUES"

Both Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women—Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief, etc.

Before long the business manager put a marked copy of the day's paper on my desk. He had marked off the article from Collier's.

This article attacked a number of our regular patent-medicine advertisers.

"How did this happen to be printed?" he said.

Finding Out

I told him my orders from the publisher.

"He couldn't have read this article," said the manager.

"What are you going to do about it?" I said.

"There's only one thing to do," he answered. "The Pinkham people can't help but see it, and you know they aren't what you might call friendly with Collier's."

"I'll telegraph our special agent and have him try to straighten it out with the Pinkham people and with all the others. He'll have to say it was all a bad mistake."

"Wait a minute," I said. "Who knows? Perhaps, after all, the old man really wanted it printed?"

"We'll soon find out," he said.

Yes, we soon found out.

By return mail I got a letter in his own handwriting, which ran something as follows:

My Dear Blank:—When I picked you for managing editor I supposed you were endowed with at least the intelligence of an ordinary reporter, but, after an ex-

perience of several years, what is the conclusion I have come to? I have come to the conclusion that you fail to show what might be regarded even as ordinary intelligence.

"I am led to say this on looking over a copy of the paper now before me, in which I note you reprint an article from Collier's Weekly, attacking patent medicines. To say that I am disappointed is not to say enough. I am angered beyond mere words. Something will have to be done about this—the worst case of blundering stupidity on your part that has ever come to my knowledge as publisher, etc.

"THE PUBLISHER."

On finishing his letter I called his personal stenographer and dictated the following reply:

"My Dear Publisher:—When I accepted you for my publisher I supposed you were endowed with the intelligence of an ordinary reporter, but after an experience of several years, what is the conclusion I have come to? I have come to the conclusion that you fail to show what might be regarded even as ordinary intelligence.

"I am led to say this on looking over a copy of your letter now before me, in which I note you scold me for reprinting the article from Collier's, exposing the patent-medicine fraud cures for consumption.

"To say that I am disappointed is not to say enough. I am angered beyond mere words. Something will have to be done about this—the worst case of blundering stupidity on your part that has ever come to my knowledge as managing editor. You yourself ordered me to reprint this article, etc.

"THE MANAGING EDITOR."

The outcome?

When he learned the real situation, my friend the publisher humbly begged my pardon.

"I had no idea the article I gave you was a reprint from Collier's, or I never would have touched it. I didn't stop to read it."

"That is how it happened. Hereafter I shall have to depend upon you to pass upon even what I send up for the paper. You know? To see that it conforms to our policy? By this time you know what our policy is?"

"Yes," I answered. "I believe I do. At least I know a man can't quarrel with his bread and butter!"

After All, Isn't It Worth While?

So it has gone on now for ten years under my own eyes. So will it go on, I fancy, another ten years, for my friend the publisher now tells me I am the best managing editor he has ever had. At any rate, in these ten years now passing, his paper has put in his pocket nearly a million dollars!

Nearly a million!

After all, isn't it worth while? What if we do smooth over the bad shows? What if we do help along a fire sale? What if we do throw dust into the eyes of women and girls? What if we do side with the public-service corporations? What if we do lure poor women to pay loan sharks \$175 for a borrowed \$25? What if we do sell our readers worthless mining stock? What if we do encourage the dying to swallow a worthless drug as a cure for consumption?

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

THE NEW AGE

When Navies are forgotten,
And Fleets are useless things;
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings;

When the memory of battles
At last is strange and old;
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold;

When the hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed the tiny tumult
Of sets and swords and guns;

Then hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace.
—Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

"A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating force of goodwill and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted. They practically demonstrate the liveliness of life."—Stevenson.

SOCIAL DUTIES

We must treat our social duties with deep attentiveness; we must be prepared to change our opinion, to give up obsolete views, to assimilate new ones. We must shake off the prejudices and treat the subjects with a perfectly open mind. A sailor who would persist in hoisting the same sails, regardless of the conditions of the wind, would never reach harbor.

CANADA NEEDS FREE WOMEN

The Ecumenical Conference of world wide Methodism held in Toronto during October has created no little interest in devoting one day of the session to Woman's work in the Churches.

The right chord was struck in the appeal for a greater union than that of men alone—the union and partnership with woman.

It was a thrilling appeal for the recognition of the equality of women, not only in the churches, but also in the political sphere, and it was agreed that only by the extension of the Franchise to woman could she achieve her fullest service for the social uplift of humanity.

Miss Wallis, of Lincoln, England, who, with womanly personality and the frail figure as of one that could not have got to the front except under the domination of an Overmastering Idea, made a special plea for the Franchise for woman. "We who have gone into politics," she said, "have gone on the call of God. Just as surely as any one of you here has heard the voice of God, just so surely have we political women heard that voice and that call. Though we have answered it with faltering steps and shrinking hearts—yet we have said, 'Here am I, Lord, send Thou me.'"

The Rev. Edward J. Brailsford, of Williton, Somerset, said that the pivot of all modern legislation is the child, and that the woman instinctively knows the heart and welfare of the child.

"You say they can speak through mediaries. My claim is that they should be allowed to speak for themselves. Some say woman should not have the vote because she cannot bear arms.

The time is now at hand when it will be considered a nobler thing to save life, than to take life. You say women do not want the vote."

Note.—Do the women of Western Canada want the vote or are they so morally weak that they are afraid to ask for their freedom? I say they do want the vote.

Mrs. Pankhurst in America

Mrs. E. M. Pankhurst's first address to a large audience in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Oct. 17, was a great success, and although it was not a free meeting the great hall was packed.

The statements made by Mrs. Pankhurst, as to the situation of American women is equally applicable to Canadian women and the situation in the West.

Mrs. Pankhurst then said she wished to say a few words to the men present. "What," she asked, "would happen if all the women took the old-fashioned

gentleman's view that woman's place is in the home? Who are the people who are doing the civic reform work of this city, and in the cities of the United States, and of all other cities in the world? I believe I can go further than that. For one man engaged in civic reform work there are at least five women. Women care for these things that lead to those great social sores. They care more than men. They say the duties we perform at home in caring for the sick and helpless are greater. We need the vote to get wiser laws, to have political influence, to control the administration of the laws and see that they are properly administered. Last night I went to one of your police courts. I saw women intended by nature to be good and noble women. If they had had a fair chance in life they never would have known the meaning of the Night Court. I wish I could have taken every man and woman to that court to hear one girl. She was quite young. She admitted she was guilty of the charge brought against her. 'Do you admit that you lead an immoral



9059. A Simple Easily Made Design.

Girl's One Piece Seamless Apron, with or without Pockets.

Gingham, lawn, cambric, or similar fabrics may be used for this model, which is simple in construction, comfortable and convenient. The apron is slipped over the head when worn, and the free edges under the arms are held together by straps. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 3/4 yards of 24 inch material for the 6 year size.

life? A. 'Not all the time. I only go on the street when I am broke.' Q. 'What wages do you get?' A. 'Three or four dollars a week.'

"What is the cost of living in New York? What would you do if you were in her place? What would you do if you had to make the awful choice between starvation and degradation? I saw this girl tried by a man, sentenced by a man. Never once has the vicious partner of her guilt, who has not been tempted by poverty, been put on trial and sent to the house of correction. Are women really free in this home of liberty and freedom? No, women are not free. Women are still in political and social bondage. I know there are men who treat women well, who love and respect women. These men will be the first to do what they can to set women free, so that they can work out their own salvation. So long as we have not the power to help ourselves, men are responsible for it, and it is an awful responsibility. We may not be able to improve matters when we get the vote, but if we fail, if we fail, then the responsibility will be upon ourselves. You will be relieved. Only you give us the power to help ourselves. Till then you must bear the responsibility, and it is an awful responsibility. I wouldn't be a man for all the wealth of the world.

"I ask you to be true to your traditions and try to emancipate the other half of humanity and try the experiment of co-operation on equal terms with men and women."—Woman's Journal.

ENFRANCHISE MOTHERS Mrs. Bowles Asks That Women Be Allowed to do Their Duty by Their Children

Suffrage with public activity, is not a phase of the advanced woman tending away from home. It is the primitive motherhood in us seeking to save our children and strengthen our homes. When citizenship for women is attained woman will concentrate her new privileges and powers on the betterment of the home. Then her political shibboleth will no longer be "Votes for Women," but the "Cause of the Children."

We will take up the man's scholarly idea of eugenics, the science of improving the race, and find ways for its practical working. I see the star of eugenics rising with the fortunes of suffrage. There is strength in organization. Men know this, and it is the reason that they have accomplished in the mass what few individuals ever thought of attempting. Women are organizing their forces more and more, and after suffrage is attained they will organize more.

The stimulus of organization, and the power of votes, will produce a thoughtful, experimental, personal effort on the part of every woman toward child-bearing and child-rearing that will make men's political organizations seem local and trivial. It is logical to expect that suffrage will make better mothers, finer children and happier homes.—Janet Payne Bowles in N. Y. Journal.

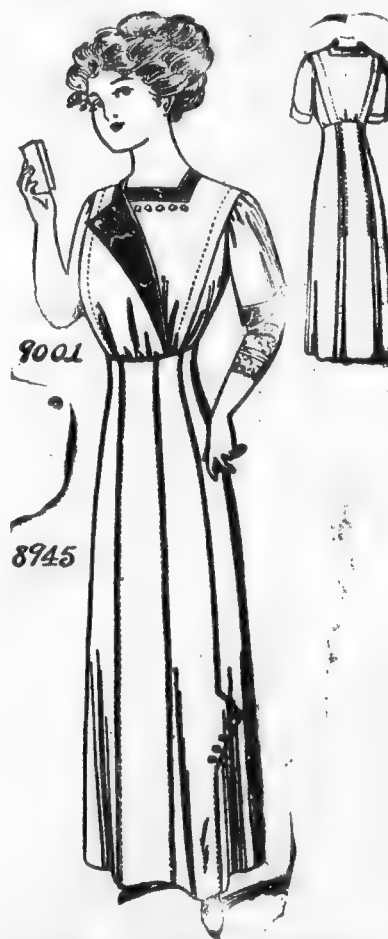
TWO REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE VOTE

Women have to obey the laws, therefore it is only just that they should have a voice in making them, and because all just governments must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Woman has borne her share of the toil, suffering and loneliness, in the pioneer work of this country, and it is only just that she should have a share in its government.

Supt. of Equal Franchise
W.C.T.U. Messenger.

Please Note.—If the women or men who read this page have any reasons for or against the votes for women, please send them in, but remember that we will not publish any article or letter containing any adverse criticisms of the men. There must be plenty of reasons (outside the idea that women are badly



9001-8945. A Chic Afternoon or Home Dress.

Blue Poplin with trimming of satin and fancy buttons for decoration is here shown. The Waist Pattern 9001 has the popular revers trimming. The gored Skirt Pattern 8945 has a pointed extension at the sides, and may be finished in high or regulation waistline. The skirt is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The waist is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns.

treated) to advance as to why women should or should not have the vote.

A PREDICTION

Has woman since time's earliest spring
E'er set her heart upon a thing
She never got?
I reckon not!
And though just now man will not let
Her have her way—well you can bet
He'll have to give the suffragette
The Suffrage yet.
—Boston Transcript.

MEDICAL MEN CONDEMN DRUGS AND USELESS SURGERY

"There is no drug that is not a poison, stimulating or paralyzing in effect," says Dr. Hazzard, of Washington, speaking of the drugging of children; "and in infancy the latter is doubly apparent and appalling. It needs but the parallelism between the effect of an application of a glass of brandy upon an infant and an adult to emphasize this statement. Consider, then, the consequences of repeated dosings for fever, colic, colds and the varied category of infantile diseases, and conceive the results upon tender, growing human bodies. Not one of us but has these sacred relics of the days of powdered toads and desiccated cow manure to blame for organs arrested in development or functionally ruined."

Then here comes Dr. Brubaker, in The Medical Times, who says: "In my own profession men are usurping the facts; they have studied to say the startling thing, have confounded the text and bewildered the lay mind. They no longer believe in rheumatism of the abdominal walls, in neuralgic shooting pains, in distended colons, overburdened livers, faulty stomachs, adhesions, and the like; but they have called it all 'appendicitis,' because of their growth in knowledge and the sins that have been committed against an unsuspecting public; and the use of that word is sufficient to put to shame Dante's 'Inferno.' When will society awaken to the fact that it is a disgrace to be operated on for this 'physicians' monster,' instead of believing itself to be the hero of the village? I do not any longer ask patients whether they have been operated upon, but rather when they have been operated upon. It's the way of the world, you know."

A SMART FICHU

Dear Mary Ford:—For the benefit of your many readers who live in the country, I want to tell you about a very nice lace frill I made to wear with waists. We all know that these lace frills are very fashionable and also very expensive to buy ready made, but mine just cost me the very small sum of thirty-nine cents, as follows:

Half yard cream net at 25 cents per yard.

Two yards of cream Valenciennes lace at 8 cents per yard.

Half yard of cream insertion, at 10 cents for one-half yard.

I made my frill double, the underneath frill a little wider than the top one, edged them both with the lace and put the insertion down the front as a finish. One waist I have made with a row of large silk buttons down the front, and as the insertion on mine has a beading, I button it on to my waist, and the large silk buttons make it much smarter looking, besides giving me a very fashionable waist.

Instead of gathering my frill as most of them are, I pleated mine in small pleats, folding the pleat upwards, which gives a better fall.

My frill measures a little over two finger lengths at the top graduating to about a half finger length at the bottom, and is pinned on to the collar of my waist and to my belt. I have two or three quite plain waists, and when I pin my frill on any of them I have a nice smart waist

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

\$1.00for this
16-in.
PLUME

This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16 inches long, in all colors, with willowy lines of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 to-day, for this is an opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$7.50 plume at \$2.50. Send money by mail, express or money order. Remember that your money will be refunded if the plume is not entirely satisfactory. New York Ostrich Feather Co., Dept. 99 513-515 B'way, N.Y.

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that ANYONE
can use



I dyed ALL these
DIFFERENT KINDS
of Goods
with the SAME Dye.
I used

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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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takes. Simple and
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Let Me Send You A Free \$1.00 Package.



Foso grows hair, thickens eyebrows, lengthens eye-
lashes, changes grey or faded hair to its natural
color, stops itching, removes dandruff, and makes
the hair of man, woman and child heavy and beauti-
fully glossy. MAIL FREE COUPON TO-DAY.

FREE \$1.00 PACKAGE COUPON

Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below,
cut out the coupon and mail to The Foso Company, 2228
Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps
or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover
packing, postage etc., and a full \$1.00 package will be
sent you at once by mail prepaid free of charge, duty free.

Name _____
City _____
Street _____
State _____ R.F.D. _____

which I can wear to any party and feel
dressed.

I know many girls in the country who
go to a lot of parties and dances, will find
the question of "I wonder what I will
wear tonight" answered, if she will even
add one of these frills to her wardrobe.
Of course, a very smart frill can be made
of white cambric and lace, to wear with
plain white shirt waists. In fact these
frills can be made out of any lacey or white
material. I am going to make two or
three of these frills to give to some of my
girl friends for Christmas, which I know
will be appreciated.

BESSIE McCLINTOCK.

Dear Bessie:—Many thanks for the
suggestion sent in. I hope that many of
my readers will follow your good example
and send in a few helpful suggestions for
the Home Page; both in cooking and in
dressmaking it is possible to make over
and with a few additions make very useful
and helpful articles for consumption
and for the wardrobe. Write again.
MARY FORD.

CHRISTMAS CAKE

Mrs. G., Moosomin.—In answer to
your request I give a reliable recipe for
a Christmas cake. This recipe has been
used for years with perfect success. Glad
you are stronger, and that your crop was
a success. So many of my dear readers
have not been so blessed this year.

Three quarters of a pound of flour.
Half a pound each of butter, castor sugar,
sultano glaco cherries or currants. Four
ounces each of sweet almonds and mixed
peel; two lemons; six eggs; half an
ounce of powdered cloves, mixed spice
and cinnamon, mixed in equal quantities;
one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a
level teaspoonful of salt; half a gill of
milk, or brandy, or the two mixed.

Line a cake tin with three layers of
greased paper; this protects the cake dur-
ing baking. The edges of the paper must
stand up three inches above the edge
of the tin.

Warm the butter till soft, but not
oily; beat it until like whipped cream,
then add the sugar and beat again until
both are very soft and creamy.

This is a most important part of the
program, for if the butter is insufficiently
creamed, the cake will be heavy and
streaky inside.

Beat the eggs until frothy, then add
them gradually to the creamy butter,
beating in each little lot before adding
more. Pass the flour, baking powder and
spice through a wire sieve. Mix the
cleaned and stalked sultanas, halved
cherries, chopped peel, grated lemon
rinds, and shelled and shredded almonds
all well together. Stir the flour very
lightly into the butter and eggs, next
shake in the fruit, and stir it in lightly,
but thoroughly, and lastly add whatever
liquid you are using.

Mix all carefully, then turn the mixture
into the cake tin. Stand this tin on a
baking tin on which has been spread a
layer about half an inch deep of sand or
salt. This will prevent the cake from
burning underneath.

Put the cake in a very hot part of the
oven for the first ten or fifteen minutes,
then move it very gently to a cooler part,
otherwise the outside of the cake will be
darkened long before the interior is cooked.

When the surface of the cake begins to
brown, cover it by laying two thicknesses
of kitchen paper over the tin.

Bake the cake for about two hours and a
half. Then, unless you are a very experi-
enced cake maker, push a skewer through
the center of the cake, and note on with-
drawing it if it appears as bright and clean
as when it went in; if so, the cake is
cooked; if not, a longer time for baking
must be allowed. When cooked turn it
out of the tin, and let it cool on a sieve
or tilted against a plate, in order that the
steam may escape readily from it, and
either peel off the paper and ice it at once,
or keep it for a week or so, and then ice
it.

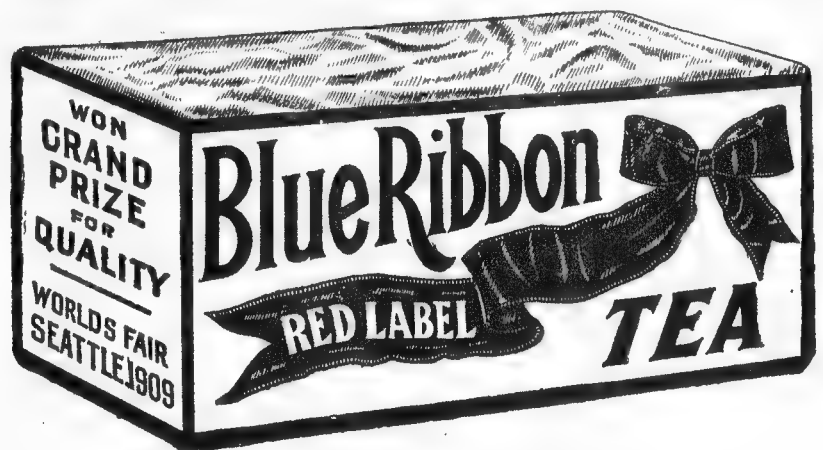
HOME COOKING

A bad cook makes an indifferent wife.
Well cooked food is essential both for
the health and well-being of not only
the head of the family but of the wife
and little ones.

Every woman should learn how to
cook and what to cook, and at the same
time should get to know just how to
serve up in a tasty and attractive manner.

Nowadays that art of cooking is
taught in nearly every school, but
mothers should help the school teaching
by permitting the little ones to assist
in the kitchen as often as possible, and

Be A Bit Curious



You have tried other brands of tea. Now try Blue Ribbon. Only in this
way can you find out just how rich, strong and delicious Blue Ribbon is.
No other tea compares with it. And if you don't find it superior to
other tea, take back the packet—the grocer will refund your money.

as they grow older they should be per-
mitted, in fact, encouraged, to prepare
some of the dishes by themselves.

SOUPS AND SOUP-MAKING

The richness or quality of soup depends
more on a proper choice of ingredients
and careful cooking of them than on the
quantity of solid matter employed; more
on the skill of the cook than on the amount
spent.

Soup can be made of anything—fish,
flesh, fowl or vegetables. In a household
where soup is, as it ought to be, an article
of daily food, the ordinary waste is re-
duced to vanishing point.

Scraps of meat of all kinds, bones,
and other odds and ends, can all be turned
to account in soup-making. Many sub-
stances of which we cannot get the benefit
by ordinary cooking are in this way
made to yield their supply of nourishment,
as in the case of gelatin which is contained
in bones, and which can only be extracted
by slow heat, such as is required to make
soup.

Stock, as it is called, is the basis of
all soup; but no better foundation can
be had than the bones from roast beef
or mutton.

Sometimes we put the bones on a
gridiron over a clear fire for a few minutes
before putting them on to boil, adding
any scraps of the cold meat which we
may have on hand, and a tablespoonful
of rice, or two medium-sized potatoes
cut in thin slices.

For the bones from a loin of beef or
rib roast allow from 3 pints to 2 quarts
of water (cold) and cover closely, boiling
three or four hours. Half an hour before
dinner remove all the bones and meat,
adding boiling water to make the required
quantity if it has boiled down. Salt to
taste, add a small bunch of celery cut
fine, cook 15 to 20 minutes, strain into
a warm tureen, and serve as quickly as
possible.

The flavor may be varied—a chopped
carrot, an onion, or a little browned
flour, or a quart of nice ripe tomatoes
may be used instead of the celery.

A real vegetable soup may be made
by adding 2 potatoes, an onion, 2 carrots,
one quarter of a small cabbage, or a
small head of cauliflower, all cut in small
pieces, and put in the soup at least three-
quarters of an hour before dinner, remov-
ing nothing but the bones and scraps
of meat.

Three pounds of lean beef or mutton—
part of each is better, and the cheapest
pieces are good—will answer in place of
the roast meat bones.

The bones and pieces from roast meat,
especially if there is considerable fat,
as in a loin of mutton, may be boiled in
sufficient water for the soup, the day
before it is to be served, strained and
placed where it will cool slowly.

In the morning remove all the fat,
and put the broth in a kettle or saucepan,
with rice or potatoes as in the former
recipe; when it boils add salt to taste
and any vegetables desired, chopped or

cut fine; cook slowly for an hour and a
half and serve.

This is a nice foundation for a tomato
soup also, using a pint of canned tomatoes,
adding them an hour before the soup
is done; strain the same as for celery
soup, always using the rice and potatoes
to thicken the soup, it being nicer than
flour, a little of which, browned, is some-
times added to give flavor.

There are also a few general hints
that it is as well to keep in mind if you
wish to make good soup. Put into the
pot a quart of water for every pound
of meat. Put the meat into cold water
and let it cook very slowly. Skim the
soup frequently.

If it is necessary to add water let it
be boiling; the addition of cold water
will spoil the soup. Keep the lid on as
much as possible, for the strength of
the soup evaporates with the steam.
If there is any soup left, do not throw it
away. Pour it into a dish and heat it
up next day. Be careful, however, to
remove the fat from the top before re-
heating.

VEGETABLE SOUP

Half a carrot, half a turnip, a small
onion, green peas, a cauliflower, and a
quart of good mutton broth. Cut the
carrot, turnip and onion into dice, and
allow them to simmer in mutton broth
till tender. Cook a small cauliflower
separately, drain it, and divide the flower
into pieces; add to the broth, and then
stir in a gill of green peas. Sprinkle in
a teaspoonful of chopped parsley just
before serving, and season well. Small
chops of the neck may be cooked and
served in the soup if liked.

STEWED BEEF KIDNEY

With this I sometimes serve rolls of
bacon, or grilled tomatoes, or fried potato,
as well as the toast. Either goes well
with the kidney. Required:

One pound of beef kidney.
Two Spanish onions. One pint of
stock.

One ounce of flour.
One ounce of dripping.
One tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup.
Seasoning. Toast.

Cut the kidney into pieces about the
size of a small walnut, and be sure to
remove any white portions, as these
cannot be eaten.

Wash and dry the kidney, roll it in
the flour, peel and chop the onion, fry
it a light brown in the dripping. Add
the kidney, stock, and a little seasoning.

Stir until just on boiling point, then
simmer very gently for two hours or till
tender.

Add a careful seasoning of salt and
pepper, and the ketchup. Serve on a
hot dish with sippets of toast round.

It is difficult for adults to understand
why children are so anxious to grow up,
forgetting that they used to dream of
being their Own Boss.

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

WHAT'S TO HINDER

What's to hinder when a boy
Once makes up his mind
That the surest travellers
Never look behind?
When a boy discovers that
All our noblest men
Kept a steadfast goal in sight,—
What's to hinder then?

What's to hinder, when a boy
Climbs each ladder round,—
Since a prize is seldom won
At a single bound?
When a boy sets out to win,
Like our truest men,
Step by step, and day by day,
What's to hinder then?

Dear Boys and Girls:—The competition on "When I Grow Up" is now closed, and I know that you will all enjoy the stories sent in. Next week we will announce the winners of the various prizes. Uncle West, whom you will no doubt remember, will conduct this page for the boys and girls of the West. He is deeply interested in you all, and the work that you can do together this winter. The boys have many hobbies, I feel assured, and if they would write in and tell Uncle West anything that they are interested in, it would help the other boys and girls. You all know many games for the winter evenings, and an exchange of ideas will help us all.

The boys and girls who read this page will be the future men and women, and through this page, we hope to give you the best and highest ideals of manhood and womanhood.

Write to Uncle West on any and all subjects. Are you a Boy Scout? Then tell Uncle West what you are doing to carry out the scout laws. Are you a Girl Guide? If not, would you like to be? Just write and tell Uncle West anything you would like to hear about in this page. To be "kind" and "helpful" must be the motto of our boys and girls.

THE KIND BROTHER

A pretty story of the love of two little brothers for each other comes from New York City, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Two small boys signalled a car, and when it stopped it was noticed that one boy was lame. With much solicitude, the other boy helped the cripple aboard the car, and after telling the conductor to go ahead, returned to the sidewalk.

The lame boy braced himself up in his seat, so that he could look out of the car window, and the other passengers observed that, at frequent intervals, the little fellow would wave his hand and smile.

Following the direction of his glances, the passengers saw the other boy running along the sidewalk, straining every muscle to keep up with the car. The passengers watched he pantomime in silence for a few blocks, and then a gentleman asked the lame boy who the other boy was.

"My brother," was the prompt reply. "Why does he not ride with you in the car?" was the next question.

"Cause he hasn't any money," answered the lame boy, sorrowfully.

The little runner was speedily invited into the car, and the sympathetic questioner not only paid his fare, but gave each boy a quarter beside.

TEETH OF FISH

In the matter of teeth, fish have not been treated alike; in fact, quite unfairly, the river dolphin, of South America, having two hundred and twenty-two, and the poor sturgeon having none at all. And yet there are ways in which the sturgeon has the advantage. He can never suffer from toothache nor need take up his valuable time chewing his food at meal time! This alone should comfort him for the extremely plain appearance he makes when he smiles.

The sea-urchin is plentifully supplied with teeth, and is the proud possessor of five jaws, in each one of which he has one tooth. With so many jaws it would seem he could easily speak, but he keeps his jaws inside of him near his stomach.

The horseshoe crab chews its food with its legs, which is a curious thing even for

a crab to do. The carp has teeth away back in his throat. The jelly fish has no teeth at all, and uses himself as if he were a wrapping paper, when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself around it. The star fish does just the opposite. He turns himself wrong side out, wraps his food around him, and stays that way until he has had enough. The prongs of the starfish really look like teeth, but are not at all, only serving as ornaments to his body. The teeth of fish vary more than those of any known creatures, their teeth not being divided into molars and incisors, as in animals, but almost every different kind of fish has differently shaped teeth. Sharks, for instance, have several rows of teeth, all very sharp-pointed. There is never any difficulty in identifying a shark's tooth. When they shed their teeth, new ones come at once to replace them.—Selected.

POCKET MONEY FOR BOYS

The boys in Western Canada have a fine opportunity to make some pocket money by trapping. Fur bearing animals are very plentiful in this country and the skins bring a good price. Every boy knows how to go about it. If he wants to know anything about traps, all he need do is to write to some of the fur buyers who advertise in The Guide, and they will tell him all about it. It would be very interesting if our boys would write to Uncle West and tell him about their experience in trapping and ask any questions they like which other boys will answer.

MERELY AN ALPHABETIC DIFFERENCE

Paderewski, the famous pianist, is well known among his friends as a wit who has generally a ready answer. One day he was to be the chief performer at a "smart" private concert, but unfortunately he was detained on the way, and arrived just in time to hear his hostess say to a guest, a well known polo player and an excellent amateur musician, "Oh, Captain, do be a dear kind soul and play us a solo until Paderewski arrives!" Paderewski did not make himself known to his hostess until after the Captain had finished his solo, and then, turning to the amateur, he congratulated him on his performance. "Ah," said the young man, modestly, "it is very kind of you to congratulate me, but I am very painfully aware of the great difference there is between us!" "Oh," replied Paderewski, "the difference isn't so very great after all—you are a dear soul who plays polo, while I am a poor Pole who plays solo!"

PROFITABLE KINDNESS

By Alice M. Ashton

Country children should be taught kindness to animals, as they will undoubtedly have control of them to a great extent.

This is largely a matter of teaching. Never mind if some of the neighbors, or the hired men, or even the father himself, does set a bad example. That is no reason for giving up improvement.

Teach them that it is manly to protect the weak and helpless; for every boy wants to be manly.

Begin in the children's very babyhood by interesting them in the cat, the dog, the fowls and birds; let them feed and care for them and learn of each one's usefulness.

The boy who has been trained to believe the horse a farmer's most useful and valuable animal friend, will seldom be guilty of misuse or neglect.

If he has been taught to be proud of the excellent condition of the cows and to keep a record of their income, he will be little inclined to run them in from the pasture, or club them about the stable. He will do anything in his power to make the new puppy the "best cow dog" in the neighborhood, instead of spoiling him with play or blows.

A business or professional man who wishes his son to follow in his footsteps, does everything in his power to teach him every detail of the work. Why does not the farmer do as much?

The boy who likes the farm stock will make a study of its care.

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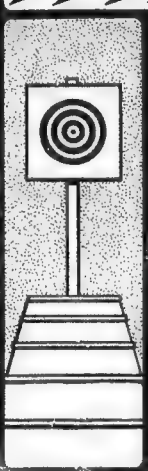
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The Rayo Lamp



The Lamp That Saves The Eyes

Children naturally never think of possible strain on their eyesight when poring over a fascinating book.

It is up to you to see they do not ruin their young eyes these long evenings by reading under a poor light.

The Rayo Lamp is an insurance against eye troubles, alike for young and old.

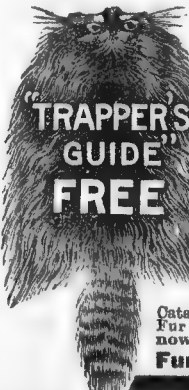
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Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Solid brass throughout, with handsome nickel finish; also in many other styles and finishes.

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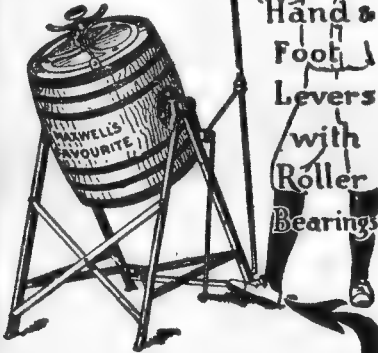
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The
Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally
located. Good meals and warm, comfort-
able rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day

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JAMES MORTON }

FREE BUS

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Win-
nipeg. Newly renovated and furnished.
Attractive dining room, excellent service.
New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th.
Containing 80 additional single bedrooms,
two large poolrooms, shine stand and bar-
ber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at
popular prices. FREE BUS meets all
trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GRAIN GROWERS'



Sunshine Guild

Conducted by
MARGARET SHIELDS

Head Office:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg
Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')\$.35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)\$.35
S. G. Buttons (children's)\$.05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

MOTTO:

SUNSHINE TODAY

"There's Sunshine to-day,"
As a little boy said,
"And the world's full of love
With the God overhead!"

Why then repine
If a loud hover near,
There's no need to sigh
With our God ever here;

The sun as we know
Still shineth above,
What matters a cloud
If still we have love?

The sun of all suns
Is Love, as we know;
Then, heart, let it shine,
And your garden will grow!

Mary Brewerton de Witt.
1125 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

If I can stop one heart from breaking
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.
—Emily Dickinson.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Now that the cold days are close at
hand we begin to wonder about the needy
ones who cannot buy any good warm
garments to protect them from the
dreadful winter days. The Mothers,
Oh, so many poor Mothers will be unable
to plan any Christmas or winter gifts
for their little ones. Many orphans
who have no one but perhaps an elder
brother or sister struggling to keep the
little ones together and give them food
enough to keep life in the frail bodies.
My poor girls with neither food or clothing
to fit them for the daily journey and harder
task of standing all day to earn a bare
pittance for themselves and very frequent-
ly their widowed mother.

Now the Guild wants to help just as
many as possible at Christmas time.
We must provide groceries, milk, eggs,
and a Christmas treat if possible for as
many children as our funds will allow.
Just what we can do this winter depends
entirely upon my readers, but if they
work and help as they did last year our
harvest of loving deeds will indeed be
great.

Send cheerful letters and post cards
to:

Master Willie Cline Bartlett, Terry
St., King Edward P.O., St. James, Man.
Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon
St., Winnipeg.
Miss Ethel Frazer, Greenwich, Kings
County, N.S.

PLEASE NOTE

I am very anxious to ask my readers
to write a cheerful letter to Mrs. McNee,
Ninette Sanatorium, Ninette, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. McNee were the first
caretakers for the Girls' Home when we
opened in Sept., 1908, and I would be
glad indeed for every kindness to be
shown to her during her temporary stay

at Ninette. This will be the first sun-
shiner at Ninette, and I want my sun-
shine chicks to show how lovingly we
care for our friends.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Master McMillan and Master Bartlett
wish to thank all the kind readers who
sent post cards and letters to cheer them
up. One post card came from England.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Babies' first outfits, children's warm
garments, ages one to ten years, toys,
dolls, comforters, warm dressing gown
for an old lady, picture books, picture
post cards, flowers, paper books and
magazines, etc. Please take a collection
sheet for the emergency fund.

GIFTS APPRECIATED

Dear Margaret:—Mrs. Hughes was
most thankful for children's shoes and
vest for baby, and the other things you
sent her, she will make up for the little
mites. Again thanking you most sincer-
ely in your work of helping humanity,
best wishes from a fellow worker.

Dear Margaret:—It seems a long time
since I have written to the Sunshine
Guild. Mamma and I are packing a
box of goods and are sending it by express
charges prepaid. We hope the clothes
and things will be very useful, and be
just what is needed for some of your care.
Will write again. Hope to see this in
print, that the box will reach you safely
and be of good service. Ever to remain,
lovingly,

IDA KIRCHNER.

Moore Park P. O., Man.

Dear Margaret:—I was more than
delighted to hear from you again, and I
thank you very much for sending me the
thirty cents. It was so very kind of
you to remember me so far away. I
spent a happy summer in Huntsville,
Muskoka, and returned here in the best
of health. Have been promoted in
spelling, arithmetic, reading, and am now,
I hope, to make such progress that I
shall be promoted in all my other classes
next year. We are having very nice
bright autumn weather at present, and
we little fellows take advantage of it
by playing outside all we can. We are
very happy here. With much love, I
am, your little Sunshine Boy,

HAROLD GREEN.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 10, '11.

THE DUEL

"The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat;
'Twas half-past-twelve, and what do you
think!
Neither of them had slept a wink.
And the old Dutch clock and the Chinese
plate
Seemed to know, as sure as fate,
There was going to be an awful spat.
(I wasn't there—I simply state.
What was told to me by the Chinese
plate.)

"And the gingham dog went "Bow-wow-
wow!"
And the calico cat replied "Me-ow!"
And the air was streaked for an hour or so
With fragments of gingham and calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney
place
Up with its hands before its face,
For it always dreaded a family row!
(Now mind, I'm simply telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is
true.)

"The Chinese plate looked very blue,
And wailed, "Oh, dear! what shall we do!"
But the gingham dog and the calico cat
Wallowed this way, and tumbled that,
And utilized every tooth and claw
In the awfulest way you ever saw;
And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!
(Don't think that I exaggerate;
I got this from the Chinese plate.)

"Next morning where the two had sat
They found no trace of dog or cat;
And some folks think until this day
That burglars stole that pair away;
But the truth about that cat and pup
Is, that they ate each other up.
Now, what do you really think of that?
(The old Dutch clock, it told me so;
And that is how I came to know.)

Dear Margaret:—I am very thankful
to you for your interest in me and the
work going on here. We hope to do much
good as long as the weather is fit. I am
sorry I could not write sooner, but we
are very busy. We have just finished
stacking our grain and there are about

NO OTHER MEDICINE TO EQUAL MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"Your Syrup has come providentially
to lengthen my days. There is no other
medicine to equal Mother Seigel's
Syrup."

So says one man who, during the time
of his suffering, lost courage as well as
strength. But Mother Seigel's Syrup
has proved his friend indeed, and cured
him of chronic indigestion.

Just what this dreadful complaint
may mean, is made clear by Mr. Ramin
T. Sampson, of L'Ardoise East, Rich-
mond Co., N.S., whose letter shows how
indigestion can take all sunshine out of
life. But the same letter also shows just
as clearly that Mother Seigel's Syrup,
in curing indigestion, restores good
health and brings with it a return of
hope and courage.

"About the middle of last October,"
he writes, "I was violently and suddenly
struck down by illness. It took me
with vomiting. I could not take food
of any kind. My appetite was gone, and
so was my strength and courage. I
could not get out of bed, and I was in
that state for three weeks or more. I
thought my days were running short,
and so they were, but a good friend ad-
vised me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup,
and so I did. To my real surprise,
before I had half used one bottle of
Syrup I was relieved from vomiting and
diarrhoea, my appetite sharpened up,
and by the time I had taken one bottle
of Syrup I could walk around and do a
little work.

"It seems to me that your Syrup has
come providentially to lengthen my days
on earth, for every other medicine I used
took no effect. There is no other medi-
cine to equal Mother Seigel's Syrup."

This famous herbal tonic has direct,
beneficial effect on the stomach, liver
and bowels. That is why it cures all
such stomach and liver troubles as pains
after eating, headaches, biliousness, con-
stipation and the like. Test it!

twenty-one stacks. We have a nice lot
of hay also. I will be glad to plant the
bulbs. Have you got the bulbs yourself?
I mean do you grow them in your garden.
I suppose you will be able to have a nice
garden in the city. I am glad to have
my name on the list of Sunshine workers,
for it is so nice to think a person tries
to do good, but you are doing the most
for us, as you must be sacrificing a lot
to send papers and pictures to me and
also the other girls you spoke of. I will
willingly send a card of thankfulness to
the sender. Well, I think I have told
you all, so I must close.

Your loving friend,

VERA CRAMM.

Reaburn, Man.

Dear Margaret:—It is a long time since
I have written to you, and I am afraid
that you will think that I have forgotten
you, but I have not, I often think of you.
The railroad is coming through this part
of the country, and we will have a little
town of our own. We have local option
now, and I do hope and pray to the dear
Father that it may always be so. God
has been very good to me, Margaret.
He has given me kind loving Christian
parents, a big strong manly brother,
and a little brother and sister whom any
one might be proud of. I have one dear
sister who has gone to her Heavenly
home. She was a lovely Christian, she
scattered Sunshine wherever she went.
I must close now, God bless you, my
friend, and the work you have so nobly
begun. Yours lovingly,

WINNIE KERR.

New Ottawa, Sask.

P.S. I enclose five cents for a button.—
W. K.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to be-
come a member of your Sunshine Guild.
Please send membership card. I enclose
two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

News from Ottawa

Early Appointment of Permanent Tariff Commission Expected

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, November 10.—Premier Borden and the members of his cabinet have been hard at work all week making ready for the session of Parliament which will open on Wednesday next. No official intimation has been given out as to the importance or volume of the legislative program which is in course of preparation but the general impression has been created that it will not be a heavy one. It can be stated with authority, however, that before the session is over provision will be made for the appointment of the tariff commission—the permanent board which Mr. Borden proposes to constitute to secure data and to report on all matters affecting the tariff. So far as can be ascertained the powers of the proposed commission will be advisory rather than "revisory." The power to lower or increase the tariff will still remain with the government acting on the recommendations of the tariff commission.

It is agreed on all sides that the board, if properly constituted, will be able to render a fine service to the country, but that practically everything depends upon the personnel of the commission. A western low tariff man, who is inclined to regard the proposal to name a tariff commission with some degree of suspicion, remarked in the presence of your correspondent: "A tariff commission is just like a phonograph. You can get any kind of music you want out of it. It all depends on the records you put in." The western man's view is undoubtedly correct. It all depends on the "records" whether or not the tariff commission will speak out in the interests of the mass of the people.

Georgian Bay Canal

Apart from their determination to give the commission an early start on its work of inquiry and compilation of information it is probable that the government will not be inclined to initiate any large matter of policy during the session. The plan will be to get through as soon as possible, leaving a long recess for the consideration of future policies. It has been stated in the government press within the past week that the work of initiating the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal which will involve the expenditure of one hundred millions at least will be commenced next summer and Hon. F. D. Monk, minister of public works, has been quoted as saying that he is heartily in favor of the work being proceeded with. There is a disposition in government circles to think that it might be advisable to proceed slowly with this undertaking. The Montreal Gazette says that the Ottawa and Georgian Bay route is not ideal; that it is all narrow and therefore slow. After pointing out that it necessitates a double system of locks the Gazette says that before a beginning is made there should be a further inquiry as to the cost and value of the work. It is inclined to think that the amount of money to be expended is too great to be sunk in such an enterprise without the assurance that it will produce something of value in return.

Before the dissolution of the last Parliament, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, then minister of public works, contemplated putting into his estimates a vote of three million dollars with which to commence work on the canal at the Montreal end. It is doubtful, in view of Conservative criticism of Mr. Pugsley in the past, if the government will accept all the data furnished by him and some kind of an additional inquiry as to the cost may possibly be made before work on such a stupendous enterprise is commenced. In regard to the proposed new Welland canal it can be stated that there is yet much survey work to be done before the best route is definitely decided on and the probable cost ascertained.

The Duty on Lumber

It is semi-officially stated to-day that the representatives of the lumbermen have succeeded in convincing the customs board that there are systematic violations by the United States lumbermen of the rough lumber provision of the customs tariff, and that instructions will be sent out to collectors of customs not to admit in future duty free any but rough lumber,

or lumber dressed on one side only. The complaint of the lumbermen is that the American mills have made a practice of planing one side and one edge, subsequently putting the edge under a roughening process which disguises this manufacturing process. By the ruling now made collectors are instructed to see that a very close inspection of such importations is made and where the lumber has been edged in any way as well as dressing on one side it shall be dutiable to the extent of twenty-five per cent. According to the representations made to the customs board a large quantity of American lumber which has gone under the manufacturing process indicated above has come into the Dominion duty free. If their contentions are correct it would appear that in the past there has been a loose interpretation of the regulations which has resulted, probably, in some benefit to the purchaser of lumber. The matter having been called to the attention of the department there was probably no escape from making the collectors live up to the letter of the Customs Act. The action of the lumbermen in demanding every bit of protection which the law is capable of giving them, will no doubt constitute a further grievance against the lumbermen in the West. It is stated that the promise has been given that there will be no increase in the price of lumber which, under the new ruling, will have to pay the duty, but the promise given will doubtless be regarded with some degree of suspicion by the farmers of the West.

Fuel from Muskeg

The announcement that the mines branch of the Inland Revenue department has succeeded in demonstrating that peat can be produced in Canada on a paying commercial basis for slightly over three dollars per ton will be good news to the people of the West where fuel is scarce and there are a number of peat bogs from which the fuel of the future may be supplied. So successful have been the demonstrations carried on by the government at its plant at Alfred, Ont., that the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened negotiations with the mines branch to purchase the entire plant. In the offer which is made by Mr. H. P. Timmerman, Industrial Commissioner of the C. P. R., it is stated that the C. P. R. company proposes to manufacture peat for sale in the city of Montreal. Last winter the government sold several hundred tons of peat to residents of Ottawa who found it to be a satisfactory fuel. It was not intended to maintain the plant permanently but simply to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of the peat bogs of the Dominion. When this has been satisfactorily accomplished the production of peat as a fuel will be left to those who desire to go into it as a commercial enterprise. It is not likely, however, that the plant will be allowed to pass into the hands of the C. P. R., but will be used for further demonstrations in the interests of the public.

ROSTHERN MAN WINS \$1 000 PRIZE

"I can't realize it. It does not seem possible that I have won," were the words spoken by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., when congratulations were offered him on winning the \$1,000 prize offered at the New York Land show. Wheeler took the news very modestly, and was glad that the prize was won by Rosthern wheat. The winning wheat was the Marquis variety, and received no more attention from Mr. Wheeler than his other grain, but he is a very particular farmer. His farm is one of the cleanest and best kept in the Rosthern district, and this year he won first prize in a good farm competition which included every feature of farming and every part of the farm. Last winter Wheeler was a prize-winner at the provincial seed fair in Regina. He arranged a handy travelling case showing various varieties of wheat which he raised, and the exhibit was so good that the provincial government secured the case and contents for advertising purposes.

Wheeler is a firm believer in sowing clean seed of the best quality procurable,

consequently his grain is much sought after by the best farmers for seed purposes.

An Englishman

Wheeler is an Englishman, and a reader of The Guide. He is a pioneer of Rosthern, coming here fifteen years ago. In the last six years he has done much experimenting, particularly in wheat varieties. His farm resembles an experimental farm. A long driveway, lined on both sides with trees, leads to a modest house, the home of Wheeler, a modest, unassuming man with the appearance of a student rather than a man engaged in commercial pursuits.

Everybody in Rosthern is highly pleased at the success achieved after years of hard work by Mr. Wheeler in winning the premier wheat competition of North America, thus attaining the proud position of being included among the greatest producers of wheat in the world.

C.P.R. Officials Pleased

The announcement of the winning by a Canadian farmer of the \$1,000 wheat prize at the big land and irrigation show at New York, has been received with much satisfaction by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other Canadian Pacific railway officials. In putting up the prize, Sir Thomas openly showed his belief in the superiority of Canadian wheat lands by throwing the contest open to farmers of all America, both United States and Canada, and he is greatly pleased that his faith in Canada has not been misplaced. The United States railways were by no means anxious to have the Canadian railways represented at the show and a New York paper commenting on the results of the competitions says that they were not to be blamed, as the Canadians captured the most important prize of the show.

CANADIAN LEADER OF BRITISH TORIES

London, Nov. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, a Canadian member of the British House of Commons, was elected leader of the Conservative party at this morning's meeting of the central executive, being proposed and seconded by Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long, both of whom were aspirants for the honor.

In moving Law's election, Mr. Long said that he and Austen Chamberlain had both recognized that the only solution of the difficulty was to find a third man. The new leader received a remarkable ovation when he entered the House of Commons this afternoon.

James Buchanan, the well known distiller, as a sign of approval of Law's election to the leadership, has promised the tariff reform funds £2,000 yearly for five years.

Speaking at Oldham, Lancashire, where a three-cornered by-election is being bitterly fought, Hamar Greenwood, the Canadian Liberal member for Sunderland, declared that the succession of Bonar Law to Balfour meant a tremendous step forward of the whole democratic movement and a corresponding collapse of that semi-mediaeval Toryism which too long had held back democratic progress.

Canadian by Birth

Andrew Bonar Law, the new leader of the Unionist party in Great Britain, was born in New Brunswick in 1858. He is the son of a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. James Law, who came to Canada to take charge of a congregation.

Although Mr. Law may, therefore, be claimed as a Canadian, his life has been identified with the iron founding industry in Scotland, and it is from that his great fortune has been derived. His mother was a Kidston of a family well known as iron founders in Glasgow. He was taken into the business as a lad and by virtue of his brains became its controlling chief.

He has for many years devoted his intelligence to the public service, and, although he is a man of absolutely different type from the leader he succeeds, there is no reason to believe that his sense of public duty will be any less keen than that of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Law is an uncompromising advocate of tariff reform.

Force in New Leader

Under his leadership there will be no mistake as to the direction in which the Unionist party in Great Britain is heading. In the nature of things, he will some day be called in to form a new government and New Brunswick will have the honor of having produced

DO NOT SUFFER WITH THE COLD



A positive protection against the severe cold and biting wind of winter storms and blizzards is

DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

'Tis warm and easily worn, and you can look right into a blinding blizzard as through a window.

Send card for free book and read what doctors and ministers say about it.

Postpaid to any point for \$1.00.

Martinius Dysthe

279 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Man.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS

A practical home and business manual which covers Penmanship, Letterwriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Every-day Law, Social Forms, Mercantile and Technical Terms, Speeches for all occasions, how to enter Civil Service, and numerous other subjects fully and practically handled. A book of 370 pages, bound in cloth, sent by mail, postpaid, to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. We are making this special offer for a limited time for advertising purpose.

STERLING BOOK CO.

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WINNIPEG MAN.

THE TOTAL DISABILITY CLAUSE

is an exceedingly valuable provision now included in the policies of The Great-West Life.

This, and the many other privileges, are described in the new booklet, "Common Questions Briefly Answered." Ask for a copy, stating age next birthday.

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Life Assurance Company

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID

FOR

DRESSED POULTRY

ALEX. COOPER

350 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the first minister of the crown, the prime minister of the empire.

There is one curious circumstance about his election. Of the last seven great leaders of the empire, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, Campbell-Bannerman, Balfour and Asquith, two only have been English, one a Jew, and the other four Scottish. Now the Unionist party turns for leadership to this apparently invincible breed of men, in whom his race and the country of his birth may be well content to share the pride.

BOUNDARY EXTENSION SHORTLY EXPECTED

Premier Roblin stated on Monday that he and Hon. Colin H. Campbell, minister of public works, would leave for Ottawa on Tuesday night to confer with the federal authorities respecting the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Now that the provincial and Dominion governments are both of the same political party it is expected that the matter will be settled without difficulty, and that within a short time Manitoba will reach to the Hudson's Bay. The Saskatchewan government also claims the unorganized territory in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay, and has recently sent a communication to Premier Borden reminding him of this claim.

A PACKERS' COMBINE

Another important merger is officially announced. This time several leading Canadian packing firms have amalgamated for the purpose they say of an extension of business and incidentally a reduction in expenses.

The new combine includes the George Matthews Company, of Hull; the Laing Packing and Provision Company, of Montreal; and the Park Blackwell Company, of Toronto. The new company will take the name of the Matthews-Laing, Limited, with capital of \$5,000,000, and headquarters at Toronto. The capitalization of the three companies concerned is \$2,000,000, so that there will be \$3,000,000 of water in the merger. Mr. W. E. Matthews will be president of the merger, while the board of directors will be composed of officers from the various companies.

While the arrangements are practically completed, the matter has not yet reached a stage where the public will be invited to help, but it is possible that when the new company is fully floated there may be an issue of common and preferred stock. While a good deal of this will of course, be in the hands of the three companies which have joined their issues there would also be a good-sized flotation for sale to the investing public. This, it is stated, will be to enable the new company to extend its business in all lines and to largely increase its plant and equipment to meet the growing trade of the country, both in export and home business.

The three companies concerned have for a long time past worked closely together, and the present amalgamation is regarded as a natural result of their previous friendly relations.

LAKE NAVIGATION WILL CLOSE ON NOVEMBER 30

\$50.00 REWARD

Is still offered for the young man, William Eddleston, of weak intellect, aged 29 years, height about 5 ft. 9 in., dark complexion, with whiskers and moustache and small mouth, who left his home on June 1, 1911. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received by his anxious parents at 607 Manitoba Avenue, Winnipeg. It would be very much appreciated if all the ministers would announce this in church.

MacLennan Bros., commission firm, of Winnipeg, have been suspended from the trading privileges of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for three months. The suspension is due to an infraction of the famous "\$50 a month" clause of the commission rule. The firm was fined \$100 by the Exchange and refused to pay the fine. Suspension followed.

No boy ever wants exercise had enough to walk when he can ride.

A SCIENTIFIC TARIFF

Toronto Weekly Sun

To S. Morley Wickett, writing in The Canadian Courier, The Sun is indebted for a definition of a scientific tariff, which because of Mr. Wickett's associations may be taken to be an authoritative statement of the view of the Flavell school of political economy now regnant and rampant. There is not now in Canada any other school of economy or of anything else which dares to show its head without shielding its face from that penetrating and confusing scrutiny. A scientific tariff, Mr. Wickett says, is "one based more or less clearly on comparative costs of production in and outside Canada." That is not the tariff of fair reasonable protection of which the kind hearted gentleman spoke the other day at the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association. No one can be persuaded that it is either fair or reasonable to compel the consumer to buy Canadian products protected to the extent of the difference between the foreign and the home cost. How would the application of such a principle be limited? Oranges, which cost it may be a cent a hundred in Italy, might, presumably, be grown in Canada for a dollar apiece. If steel and granite are to be protected on the principle of comparative cost, why not oranges? No, boldly and with effort baring its face to the gaze of the Flavell school, The Sun says that this is not a scientific tariff, because science is fair and reasonable and its principles applicable in all cases. It still adheres to the view that the only scientific tariff is that one which will make imports and exports impossible.

MILKING THE PUBLIC COW

The directors of the New York Life Insurance company met in annual session. The walls of the room in which they met were covered with lincrusta walton, inlaid with fourteen karat gold. On the floor reposed an eighty thousand dollar rug woven to order in Persia. A thousand-dollar directors' table occupied the centre of the room, while around the board stood twelve hand-carved mahogany chairs valued at two hundred dollars each. Upon the wall hung a gigantic painting of the president—the odor of untold wealth and affluence were in the air.

"We have met today," said the president, in opening the meeting, "to declare a dividend of one hundred per cent. to the stockholders of record."

Murmurs of approval rang through the room until one of the men arose in protest.

"What is the use of paying one hundred per cent. dividend when nearly five per cent. of our stock is held by outsiders. Let us declare a dividend of six per cent. and divide the rest of the money in bonuses and increases in salaries."

The idea, after being embodied in a motion, was carried and the president again arose.

"For the last two years my salary has been only one hundred thousand dollars, and with the increased cost of living I have felt the financial strain severely. I think it only fair if the salary were increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

After the motion for this increase had been put and carried, the vice-president, who, incidentally, was the son of the president, suggested that he, too, needed more money, and his salary was increased from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Then the second and third vice-presidents, who were sons-in-law of the president; the secretary, who was a brother-in-law, and the treasurer, who was a cousin, also had their salaries increased, and then, when everybody was happy, the president read the annual report.

"I desire to call the attention of this board of directors to the splendid showing made in the sale of annuities," said the president. "We understand one another, and I can speak plainly. Gentlemen, the selling of annuities is far more profitable than running a Miller 520 per cent. syndicate or a South Sea Bubble, or selling wireless stock, or schemes of that kind. Here we have fools paying us one hundred thousand dollars in good cash in order to get a measly income of three thousand dollars a year from us for life. Gentlemen, it will please you to know that on every such annuity sold we

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car
Lots

Option
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to
the highest bidder

NO FIRM CAN BEAT OUR SERVICE!

And it keeps them all hustling to equal it! Sixteen years selling consigned grain for satisfied grain growers has taught us how. No need to put up with unsatisfactory sales when our service is at your command. Write for our Bills of Lading and ship the next car to

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LIMITED

Branch Office, CALGARY, Alta.

WINNIPEG

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.) ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1545, Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third Nat. Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

make an average fifty thousand dollars in cold cash. God bless the man who invented annuities!"

A knock at the door interrupted the proceedings, and when the secretary had opened it and made inquiries, he returned with a puzzled look on his face.

"There's a man outside who wants to know why in thunder we charge him forty dollars a year for one thousand dollars of insurance when it only costs us four dollars. What will I tell him?"

"Tell him that he ought to be glad that we are leaving him his clothes," came the chorus, and, after a vote of thanks to the president, the meeting adjourned.—Satire.

*This description of an insurance company's directors' room is not satire—such a room actually exists.

"When I was in Vienna," says Walter Pulitzer, "I tried to get one of our good hot English boiled puddings. They have a multiplicity of 'sweets,' 'souffles'—unsubstantial things, trifles

light as air, and give them the queerest names, some of which would defy an etymologist of their own nationality, but they're weak on hot puddings.

"In one restaurant I asked if they could serve me with such a pudding as I have above mentioned.

"Yes, Herr. Pooleetsare," said the waiter. "We have this day schlaumschlimm, auf-lauf, and blitz-spitzen."

"What is the schlaum-schlim like?" I asked gingerly.

"Just like the auf-lauf, sir, only it has no saucer."

"Thus enlightened, I ordered the blitz-spitzen."

It is becoming increasingly difficult for a tyrant to work very long on one job, and they always have had considerable opposition.

When a man turns his week's salary over to his wife, she never doubts that she has earned it. Of course, not all men are so liberal.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 13)

Wheat.—Today being Monday, finds our market holding quite steady in the face of a very heavy decline in British markets, which is quite a hopeful feature. Prices for the higher grades have held fairly steady the past week, but the spreads have constantly widened for the lower grade wheat. Much mischief was unintentionally done in foreign markets as regards our lower grade wheats, by statements mailed and cabled over that our lower grade wheats had suffered by the widening of the grades, when in fact No. 4 wheat is really a better wheat than it was last year. As navigation closes on November 30, farmers will do well to check up their holdings, and if they have not given definite instructions as to selling, they should give them now. The extreme cold at the present time may possibly hasten the close of navigation, as already an urgent request has been sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce, requesting the immediate use of an ice-breaker at Fort William and Port Arthur harbors. The demand for the lower grades of late has been poor. We think wheat should be sold on any flurry now, before the close of navigation.

Oats are holding quite steady indeed, and are a very good price. Perhaps the delay in unloading oats because of the congestions at the terminal elevators, is helping to keep the price up. We think that oats at terminals should be sold before the close of navigation.

Barley is again in demand at a reduced price, and we think should be sold and cleaned up, as there will likely be a dull period of several weeks right after the close.

Flax.—The sensational decline has been checked, and flax has rallied a couple of times, and unless we are disappointed, flax will again go back over the \$2.00 mark. But with flax up at anything like present prices, very heavy advances or declines may rapidly come. In spite of the fact that much flax has been snowed under and must be left in the fields until spring, we would strongly urge farmers to save every possible bushel. The delay in getting their threshing done may yet work out to their great advantage as regards price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	Old May	New May
Nov. 8.....	99	95½	98	98
Nov. 9.....	99½	96	98½	98½
Nov. 10.....	98½	95½	98½	97½
Nov. 11.....	97½	94½	98	97½
Nov. 13.....	98	95	98½	97½
Nov. 14.....	97½	94½	98½	97½
Oats—				
Nov. 8.....	40½	38½	41½	....
Nov. 9.....	41	38½	41½	....
Nov. 10.....	40½	38½	41½	....
Nov. 11.....	40½	38½	41½	....
Nov. 13.....	40½	38½	42	....
Nov. 14.....	40½	38½	42	....
Flax—				
Nov. 8.....	182	175	....	....
Nov. 9.....	185	180	....	....
Nov. 10.....	178	182	....	....
Nov. 11.....	187	183	....	....
Nov. 13.....	192	190	....	....
Nov. 14.....	189	186	....	....

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	13,064,792	4,801,851	1,025,969
Last Week	10,734,256	4,489,877	905,752
Last year	13,221,853	8,221,091	830,128
Ft. William	6,497,311	1,346,611	414,158
Pt. Arthur	3,680,385	772,825	401,613
Dep. Harbor	....	....	29,859
Meaford	33,657	88,905	....
Mid. Tiffin	835,887	717,745	47,500
Owen Sd.	171,372	258,650	77,442
Goderich	140,726	429,975	....
Sarnia, Pt.	....	....	....
Ed.	60,931	99,080	....
Pt. Colborne	380,529	11,852	....
Kingston	395,153	146,503	18,079
Prescott	71,120	351,730	....
Montreal	650,053	355,960	35,543
Quebec	4,589	98,777	1,775
Vic. Harbor	143,069	123,238	....

Note.—There are 1,171,668 bushels of U. S. oats in bond at Midland, Tiffin.

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Malting barley \$1.00 to \$1.25.

TOUGH WHEAT

Quotations for tough wheat, November 14, were: No. 2 Northern, 91c.; No. 3 Northern, 84c.; No. 4, 76c.; No. 5 65½c.; No. 6, 58c.; Feed, 56c.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on November 10, 1911, was 10,177,696.50, as against 8,436,749.40 last week, and 9,226,955.00 last year. Total shipments for the week were 4,148,688, last year 2,978,009. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	5,429.40	26,051.30
No. 1 Nor.	420,224.20	1,594,554.40
No. 2 Nor.	1,275,409.10	3,004,377.50
No. 3 Nor.	2,145,584.30	2,325,113.00
No. 4	1,350,186.40	840,175.40
No. 5	873,060.20	340,504.20
Other grades	4,107,802.10	1,096,178.00

	10,177,696.50	9,226,955.00
Stocks of Oats—		
Ex. 1 C. W.	2,263.18	....
No. 1 White	59,017.18	330,059.01
No. 2	807,760.03	3,502,895.17
No. 3 White	177,547.06	309,413.34
Mixed	15,302.22	9,761.25
Other grades	1,059,809.23	591,283.01

	2,119,437.04	4,745,676.27
Barley	815,771.00	606,489.00
Flax	354,943.00	919,530.00

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	962,850	218,669	121,135
Last year	1,217,580	67,345	131,043

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Nov. 11											
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, November 11. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	98c.	\$1.04½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	95c.	\$1.02 to \$1.02½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	90c.	97c. to 99½c.
December wheat	94½c.	\$1.03½
May wheat	98c.	\$1.08½ to \$1.08½
No. 3 White oats	38½c.	45½c. to 46½c.
Barley	50c. to 65c.	75c. to \$1.17

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, poor	1.05½	No. 3 Durum wheat, 2 cars	.96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04	No. 2 Hard winter, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	1.03½	No. 2 Hard winter, 1 car	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04½	No. 2 Hard winter, 1 car	.98½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.04½	No. 3 Hard winter, 3 cars	.96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½	No. 3 Hard winter, 3 cars	.98½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½	No. 3 Hard winter, 1 car Montana	.96½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Kingheads	1.03½	No. 3 Hard winter, 1 car	.98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½	No. 3 Hard winter, 1 car Montana	.99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, elevator	1.02½	No. 1 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02½	No. 4 Mixed wheat, 1 car	.97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½	No. 1 Western wheat, 3 cars	.90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½	No. 2 Western wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 3 wheat, 9 cars	1.00½	No. 3 Seltz, 1 car	1.20
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.00½	Screenings, 2 cars, per ton	10.00
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.00½	Screenings, 1 car, per ton	18.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98½	No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.46
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00	No. 3 white oats, 4,000 bu. to arr.	.46
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½	No. 4 white oats, 7 cars	.45
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½	No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.46½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.01½	No. 3 oats, 1 car, very seedy	.43
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02	No. 3 oats, 1 car, seedy and dirty	.43½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.00½	No grade oats, 1 car	.41
No. 3 wheat, 700 bu. to arr.	1.00½	Sample oats, 1 car	.45
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.99	No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.13
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97½	No. 4 barley, 3 cars	1.08
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.96½	No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.11
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.95	No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½	No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97	No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97½	No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 wheat, part car	.97½	No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.05
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.97½	No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.05
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½	No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.04
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.85	No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.06
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.81	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.97
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.97½	No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	1.06
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.96½	No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	1.08
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.90	No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.95	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.93	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06½
Rejected wheat, 3 cars, frost	.82	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	.87	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.11½
Rejected wheat, 1 car frost	.90	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.88
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.93	No. 2 feed barley, part car	.97
Rejected wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	.98	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.90	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted	.84	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No grade wheat, 1 car	.88	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97	No grade barley, 1 car, seedy	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½	No grade barley, 2 cars	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96	No grade barley, 1 car, screenings	.45
No grade wheat, part car	.94½	Sample barley, 1 car	1.07
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96½	Sample barley, 2 cars	1.10
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.95	Sample barley, 1 car	.88
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.91	Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01	Sample barley, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car	.93½	Sample barley, 1 car	1.16
No grade wheat, 1 car	.83	Sample barley, 1 car	1.11
No grade wheat, 1 car	.86	Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	.91½	Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	1.03

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from NOV. 8 to NOV. 14, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1 Man. Re		
Nov.																						
8	99	96½	91½	83½	75	67½	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	65	..	..	..	..	..
9	99½	96½	92½	84½	74	66½	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38½	65	55	..	50	..	..
10	98½	95½	90½	83½	73½	65½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38½	65	55	52	50	..	..
11	98	95	90	83	73	65	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	97½	94½	89½	82½	72	64	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38	65	55	52½	50½	..	..
14	97½	94½	89½	82½	71½	63½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40½	38½	65	55	52	50½	..	..

No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.00
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	2.01
No. 1 flax, 1 car, choice	2.03
No. 1 flax, part car	2.02
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.03
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.01½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.01½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.02
No. 1 flax, 3,000 bu. to arr.	2.00
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. settlement	2.00
No. 1 flax, 500 bu. to arr.	2.01
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.97
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.95
No grade flax, 1 car	1.91
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.88

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending November 11)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	5052	612	1786
C. N. R.	1425	502	.....
G. T. P.	152	12	8
Total last week	6629	1126	1794
Total Prev. week	4974	1005	4830

Disposition

Exporters east	1526
Butchers east	1320
Feeders east	71
Local consumption	3712

Cattle

Cattle receipts were heavier last week but they are still away below the usual run for this time of year. The packers are stocking up for the winter now and local abattoirs are big buyers, taking nearly 4,000 head last week. A big demand from now until the middle of December may be anticipated, especially for prime beef for the Christmas trade. Prices are in advance of last week's figures, choice exporters selling up to \$5.25 a cwt. delivered, fed and watered, with the best butcher cattle at \$5. The bulk of the cattle on the market were fair butcher cattle, which found a ready market around \$4.50 to \$4.65. Larger arrivals are expected now that snow is on the ground and cold weather has come, as stock that are kept outside are beginning to fail. Veal calves are in good demand, and have been bringing from 5 to 6 cents a pound, and feeders are firm at last week's prices, bringing from \$3.25 to \$4.40.

Hogs

Hog prices are slightly higher than a week ago, following the better prices at Montreal. Choice pigs weighing around 200 pounds found plenty of buyers at \$7.75 per cwt. and a few were sold ten cents a cwt. higher. There were more hogs received from Western points than the week before, but hogs are still being brought from the east.

Sheep and Lambs

There was a much smaller run of sheep last week and prices improved. Best killing sheep sold at \$5.00 and lambs went up to \$6 a cwt.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter is up a cent this week, and dealers are paying 27 cents a lb. for fancy dairy, which has become a very scarce article since the cold weather set in. A considerable quantity of eastern creamery

butter is being brought into Manitoba, this province not producing nearly enough to supply the demand. The imported butter, being creamery made, is a high quality butter, and commands a better price than our dairy butter.

Eggs

Eggs are also being imported in large quantities, both from the east and the south. A sufficient quantity of good fresh eggs cannot be obtained, however, and dealers are paying 32 cents a dozen for strictly fresh and 28 cents for good stock subject to candling.

Potatoes

Potatoes are worth from 55 to 60 cents on cars at Winnipeg. The indications are that prices will be well maintained, and those who can store potatoes safely over winter should not risk getting them frozen during shipment. It does not appear likely that the market will be over-supplied at any time by the present crop.

Milk and Cream

The cold weather has made milk scarcer, and the creameries are now paying 37 cents per lb. of butter fat for sweet cream, and 32 cents for sour. The price of milk remains at 20 cents a gallon.

Live Poultry

The supply of poultry coming into the city from Manitoba farms is not sufficient to supply the demand, but the deficiency is being made up from the east, and there is no increase in the price offered. Packers are paying 14 cents for turkeys, 12 cents for spring chickens, 9 cents for fowl, and 12 cents for ducks, live weight.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Tribune says—The existence of a concentrated ownership of cash wheat in Chicago has had some effect upon prices. It has caused wide fluctuations, uncertainty and unsettlement at times.

The consumptive demand, however, has been broad and active, although limited to its near requirements; a situation which insures a steady demand and the maintenance of a healthy commercial situation.

The conditions dominant in the wheat market, which tended to force the grain to the terminals is filling up the show windows at the expense of the interior. At least this appears to be the supposition of manufacturers of the raw material, as millers are credited with owning much of the wheat in sight in the northwest.

Furthermore the belief is strong that cash wheat premiums will widen once the country movement falls off the point

where consumption will have to draw upon the visible supply.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The most conspicuous feature in wheat was absence of outside business. Crippled wire service has hampered trade to a great extent. Nothing important in the news. The visible supply figures are rather deceptive for the reason that the decrease of over one million afloat was not shown elsewhere, which is due, in our opinion, to the fact that wheat afloat at Buffalo is not reported made up until after close of navigation. Foreign markets were generally lower, and crop advices from Argentina and Australia favorable. Cash brokers who have been in the limelight for the past few days reported sales of 215,000 bushels of No. 2 red, prices not given. We can only repeat that until something develops to bring about a radical change in sentiment, as well as broadening of trade in general, nothing more than a nervous trading market is to be anticipated.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Closing prices for Manitoba spot wheat to-day were as follows:—

No. 1 northern	Exhausted
No. 2 northern	\$1.11½
No. 3 northern	1.08½
Futures were weak and closed as follows:—	
December	\$1.00½
March	1.02
May	1.01½

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Receipts, 127 cars, with 2,409 head of cattle, 52 calves, 439 hogs and 1,422 sheep and lambs. The market was a little slower than last week, and prices about twenty cents lower as compared with the prices paid for export cattle a week ago to-day. The highest price for export reported to-day was 6.30, and top price for butcher was 6.00. There was a heavy run of cattle offering, quality on the whole being a slightly lower average than a week ago. These two circumstances probably accounted for the lower tone of the market generally. Sheep and lambs were steady, though a little off in quality. The hog market is again firmer and about ten cents higher.

Export, top quality, \$6.30; mediums, \$5.75 to \$5.90; choice butcher, \$5.70 to \$6.00; medium butcher, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Common mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Sheep steady at \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs steady at \$3.50 to \$5.60.

Hogs fed and watered at the market, \$6.25.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—John Rogers and Co. report that the demand in the Birken-

head market was slow, but owing to the short supply the trade was firm at prices as last cabled, which were: States steers, 12¾ to 13½; Canadians, 12¾ to 13¼; ranchers, 11½ to 12¾.

London, Nov. 12.—Deptford cattle—390 Canadian, sold firmly, 13¼-14, offal included, 350 withheld.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Nov. 13.—Cattle and hog prices were higher on the local market to-day, the former selling at \$6 for the choice stock, and the latter as high as \$6.50. The receipts of hogs were heavy again this week, but the demand was active and stocks were all cleaned out. Choice steers sold at \$6; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$4.75 for good and \$3 for common; bulls, canners, \$3; hogs sold at \$6.40 to \$6.50, and sows at \$5.40 to \$5.50; sheep brought \$3.50 and lambs \$5.50.

Receipts to-day were 1,900 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 400 calves; for the week, 3,100 cattle, 1,475 sheep and lambs, 4,050 hogs and 650 calves.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 25,000; market strong. Beeves, \$4.65 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$4.00 to \$5.80; western steers, \$4.35 to \$7.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.85; calves, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000; market weak at opening prices. Light, \$5.80 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.00 to \$6.65; heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.65; rough, \$6.00 to \$6.25; good to choice heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.65; pigs, \$3.85 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.55.

Sheep—Receipts 35,000; market strong. Native, \$2.50 to \$3.90; western, \$2.65 to \$3.90; yearlings, \$3.70 to \$4.50; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$5.95; western, \$3.75 to \$5.85.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

The shipments this week were 10,800,000, last week 12,512,000, last year 16,160,000. Corn 1,008,000, last week 1,386,000, last year 5,846,000.

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	3,922,000	4,696,000	3,809,000
Russia	1,856,000	3,632,000	8,048,000
Danube	1,720,000	1,528,000	1,928,000
India	1,224,000	352,000	1,200,000
Argentina	864,000	600,000	608,000
Australia	1,064,000	1,536,000	360,000
Chili,			
N. Af.	150,000	168,000	200,000

Total 10,800,000 12,512,000 16,160,000

In a dry country, a beautiful sunset must look like rain to give satisfaction.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97½	98½	93½	Choice export steers	4.90-5.25	4.85-5.20	4.85-5.00	Fancy dairy	27c	26c	27c
No. 2 Nor.	94½	95½	90	Good export steers	4.60-4.85	4.50-4.75	4.40-4.60	No. 1 dairy	24c	24c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	89½	91	86½	Choice butcher steers and				Good round lots	20c-22c	20c-21c	21c-22c
No. 4	82½	83½	84½	heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.70	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71½	75	79	Fair to good butcher steers				Strictly Fresh	32c	30c	35c
No. 6	65½	68	74	and heifers	4.35-4.65	4.35-4.65	4.00-4.25	Subject to candling	28c	26c	27c
Feed	62½	66	62½	Common to medium bu chef				Potatoes			
Cash Oats				steers and heifers	3.85-4.15	3.75-4.15	3.00-3.75	Per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	55c
No. 2 C.W.	40½	39½	35½	Best fat cows	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.15	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Medium Cows	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
No. 3	65	66	47	Canners	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	fat)	37c	35c	.....
Cash Flax				Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.40	Cream for butter-making pur-			
No. 1 N.W. ....	..	..	252½	Common and medium bulls ..	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	poses (per lb. butter fat) ..	32c	30c	.....
Wheat Futures				Best stockers and feeders ..	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.40	4.25-4.40	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) ..	\$2.00	\$2.00	.....
November	97½	98½	94	Light stockers	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
December	94½	94½	92	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.25-4.75	Chickens	12c	12c	12c
May (old style)	98½	97½	96	Common to medium calves ..	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Fowl	9c	9c	8c
May (new style)	97½	97½	..	Best milkers and springers				Old Roosters	9c	9c	6c
Oats Futures				(each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	.....	Ducks	12c	12c	11c
November	40½	39½	35½	Com'n milkers and springers				Geese	10c	10c	10c
December	38½	37½	34½	(each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	.....	Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
May	42	40½	38½	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice hogs	7.75-7.85	7.50-7.75	7.75-8.00	No. 1 Wild	\$9	\$10	\$10
November	189	187	253	Rough sows	5.75-7.25	5.75-7.25	6.25-7.25	No. 2 Wild	\$8	\$9	\$9
December .....	..	..	245	Stags	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.75	No. 1 Timothy	\$13	\$14	\$16
Sheep and Lambs				Sheep and Lambs							
Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.25-6.00								
Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.00								



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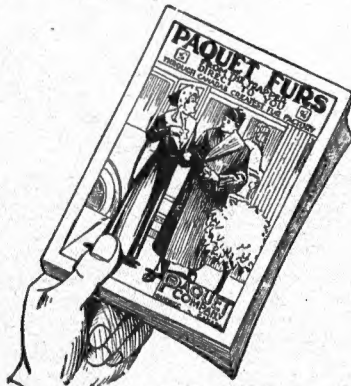
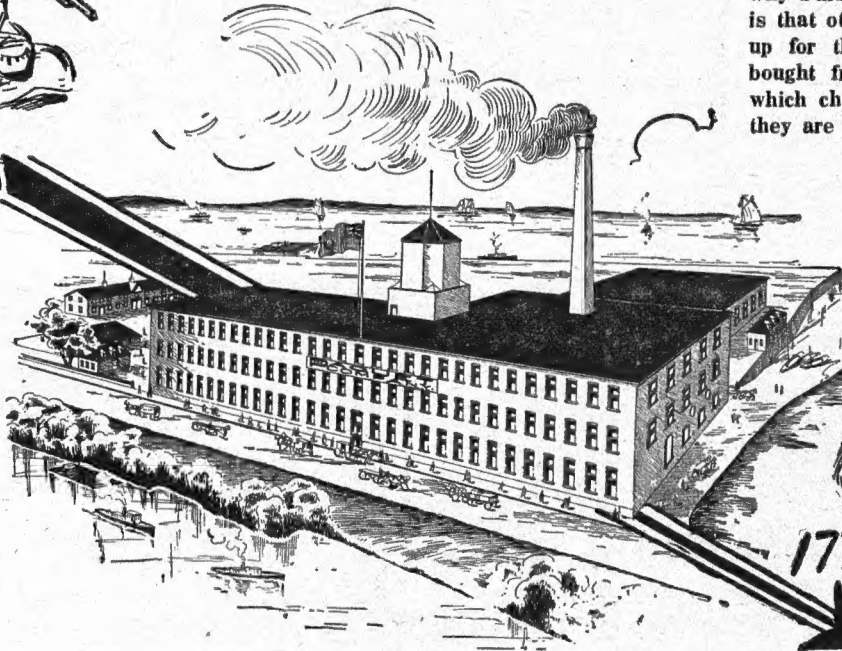
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ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, on the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

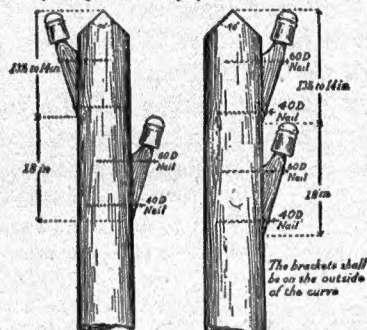


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

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of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9

BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

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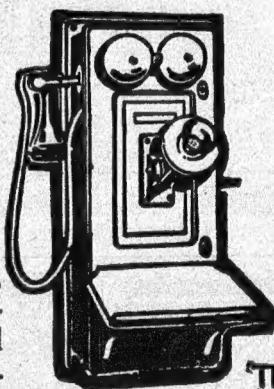
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